The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2821. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Republican Mass Meeting in Philadelphia.

Great Demonstration in Favor of Curtin for Governor.

An Army of Lincoln Men on the Battle-Field of Germantown.

Speeches of F. P. Blair, Montgomery Blair, F. P. Stanton and Others.

ANOTHER GRAND WIDE-AWAKE PARADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The State of Pennsylvania might furnish just now a most complete exhibition of the politicians of all the States of the Union. They are here from all quarters, talking, canvassing, bargaining. It is the busiest hive of drones that I ever saw. Of course, everybody here is making inquiries as to probable results. I have done my share of that; at least, I find the utmost confidence prevailing among the men of the People's Party, that their candidate, Col. CURTIN, will be elected by a majority that cannot be less than ten thousand, and which may be thirty thousand. You will recollect that there is no Republican Party here worth calling an organization. The vitality of the campaign comes from the People's Party organization. They base their estimate of success upon these foundation stones: *First*—In no previous contest has the State been so thoroughly organized. For the first time in years a regular and reliable canvass by election precincts has been made. *Second*—Col. CURTIN, the candidate for Governor, is personally popular, an efficient stump speaker, and never failing to make a favorable impression. He has spoken at ninety-three meetings since his nomination—almost an average of twice in each county. *Third*—Until within the last three weeks, the different branches of the Democratic and Bell factions have been as wide apart as the Lincoln and Breckinridge men. Since the attempted fusion in New-York, there has been a kind of fusion here, but the friends of CURTIN say this is not cordial, and if it were, it comes too late; and that the weight of the Administration will break it down. *Fourth*—That Pennsylvania is again beset with that mania for a change which possessed her in 1848, and which always breaks her away from her Democratic moorings. They find evidence of this in the unparalleled numbers who attend the political meetings.

So much for the reasons why the People's Party will carry the State. I have seen the evidence that most of these positions are well taken. The canvass has been conducted with great energy, and with a close regard to details. I have met Col. CURTIN more than any other man I have met this year on the stump. He seems to carry the people. He has the power to magnetize a crowd and draw it after him. This is no under-estimate of the energy of the three factions opposing Col. CURTIN.

The vote in the Bell Committee of this city, on indorsing the fusion of FOSTER, was 16 to 25. One of the Wards last night repudiated the action of the Committee, and determined to go for CURTIN. The feeling is manifested among almost all the Bell men with whom I have talked, that it is their duty to elect CURTIN for local reasons. The fourth proposition seems to be well based.

The demonstration last night was very large, considering the efforts made to get it up. It exceeded in magnitude your display of the same night. It was remarkable, too, for one or two characteristics. In the front ranks were a thousand or more of the first merchants, manufacturers and professional men of the city. DAVID P. BROWN and HENRY C. CARY were in the ranks, carrying torches and giving strength and character to the demonstration. There must be earnestness and decided effect when men like these give the example of walking in procession eight miles.

Again, I was at the Germantown meeting, to-day. It was held in a large field. Five stands were erected from which the people were addressed. Among the speakers were Speaker PENNINGTON, the BLAIRS, STANTON, of Kansas; Col. CURTIN, Col. MCCLURE, District-Attorney MANN, Mr. DAVIS, and E. J. MORRIS, candidate for Congress. The crowd in attendance was very large. There were a great many ladies, Wide-Awakes and Rail-Splitters in wagons, in which artizans were at work, and all the paraphernalia that gave variety and excitement to the canvass of 1840.

The Bell men hold a meeting at the same place to-morrow. Gen. BARROW is the principal speaker.

Gov. MOREHEAD left here to-day for the interior. Gen. CALL, of Florida, spoke at Reading to-day at a Bell meeting.

Besides speculations, I give you the following figures, which I have obtained from reliable sources: The People's Party estimate that Col. CURTIN will come to Philadelphia with from 15,000 to 17,000 majority. They estimate his majority here at about 800, and then admit the possibility of a tie, but nothing worse than that. This would leave Col. CURTIN intact the majority which he brings to the city.

The Fusionists estimate that Mr. FOSTER will have 2,000 majority outside of the city, and from 2,800 to 3,500 here—making a total majority of about 5,000. This is the best they claim.

The Fusionists will probably gain three or four members of Congress. The State Legislature will be strongly People's Party. The Senate will stand 23 to 10, perhaps 24 to 9. This will defeat BIGLER's return to the Senate.

As an evidence of the confidence of the People's Party, and the want of confidence among their opponents, I state the fact that for two days, that $10,000 has been up for a bet on CURTIN without takers. It has been advertised far and wide, to be put up in sums to suit customers, but nobody seems willing to cover any part of it. Significant! LEO.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MASS MEETING.

From Our Special Reporter.

Unwearied by the mammoth demonstration of Wednesday evening, undaunted by the threatening storm, and no doubt cheered by the news of the glorious Wide-Awake demonstration of New-York, the Republicans of Philadelphia and vicinity flocked to the Battle-field of Germantown yesterday—the anniversary of that contest which fills so important a place in our history.

Germantown, although its name would savor of lager bier and billiards, is a very pretty suburb of Philadelphia, of which it is the Twenty-second Ward, and to which it bears about the same relation that Harlem bears to this City. Its charming residences, well-cultivated fields, and patches of almost primeval forests, make it an attractive place of resort, as well for the tired denizen of the city, as for the traveler in search of historic scenes. It is reached by horse or steam cars, at the low fare of twelve cents—the distance being about four miles. The most blissful ignorance, however, seems to prevail in Philadelphia as to the hours of starting, and the best route to take, which is particularly unpleasant to a reporter in a hurry.

Arrived upon the ground, in a somewhat perspiring condition, in the anxiety to be in time to see the opening of the meeting, at 1 o'clock, there seemed to prevail a great variety of opinions among the few then present as to the hour of commencing the meeting. The field chosen for the scene comprised about three city squares, and at convenient distances were placed three stands, with temporary plank seats in front for the accommodation of the ladies—3,000 of them, as the bills said. Whether the 3,000 came or not is one question, but it is certain that those who subsequently did come fully occupied the space that ought to be allotted to that number.

During the preliminary two hours, the enterprising and inevitable gentlemen in charge of the lung-testing and strength and weight telling machines, the venders of edibles and liquids, the enticing offers of a suspicious-looking individual who sold medalion portraits of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, and gave you a present of a real gold article of jewelry in the bargain—all for twenty-five cents—kept the gradually-increasing crowd busy enough. Each train brought its accessions, and by 3 o'clock, the hour of opening the meeting, there were several thousand ladies and gentlemen on the ground.

AT THE WASHINGTON STAND,

where Mr. WM. R. WISTER called the meeting to order, Mr. ARCHIBALD MCINTYRE was called to preside, and Mr. J. C. YOUNG and CHAS. E. MORRIS were chosen Vice-Presidents. Mr. WISTER took occasion to notice remarks of the *Pennsylvanian* newspaper, that the battle-ground of freedom was to be desecrated to-day. He would like to know whether it would be desecration to carry out the principles of our fathers!

SPEECH OF ARCHIBALD MCINTYRE.

Mr. MCINTYRE, on taking the Chair, said it would be folly for him to detain them with lengthy remarks previous to the appearance of the distinguished gentlemen who were to speak. He would, however, call their attention to the fact that this was the Anniversary and the scene of the Battle of Germantown—the decisive victory that secured ultimate triumph to the American Revolutionary arms. He only hoped that the present occasion would prove a coincidence, in being equally decisive, and show that our country's affairs had reached a turning-point, to result in its salvation—the triumph of the Republican Party, of which triumph this meeting would be the harbinger. [Cheers.]

At this time the scene was enlivened by the arrival of the Germantown Wide-Awakes escorting the Moreland delegation and the operatives of the Germantown mills. The fine yellow uniform of the Wide-Awakes, the fancy woolen sashes of the operatives, the gay flags and banners, the mimic white house on wheels, representing the future home of Mr. LINCOLN, and a number of devices, rendered the procession highly creditable and quite picturesque, as it took the circuit of the field.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Maryland.

SPEECH OF MR. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Maryland, was received with overwhelming applause, and proceeded to address the meeting:

The Chairman had remarked upon the propriety of the children coming here to stake their lives upon the same cause that had commanded the devotion of their fathers. He felt that the same principles were at stake now as during the Revolution. The cause was the same. The interest of this country in its whole length and breadth showed that the principles in question were the same. The Republicans of 1776 and of 1860 were the same. He would not endeavor to show them at length the logical evidence of this fact, but he would go directly to the matter which as men they were called upon to decide. They were told that the great interest of the whole American people in this election was a mistake, that there was nothing at stake in the coming contest. It had been compared to the quarrel between two men who got up a contention on the bare supposition that one could own a field as large as the heavens, and the other as many sheep as there were stars,—the one denying the other the privilege of putting the sheep into his pasture. [Laughter.] This was Mr. CRITTENDEN's view of the slave question, but it was derogatory to their understanding, and dishonorable to the whole American Union. Had they not territories to be taken care of, New-Mexico, where Slavery was tolerated—an empire five times as large as New-York? Was it not within the knowledge of men in this country that JEFFERSON had predicted a century ago that the whole continent was to come under the sway of the American nation? And was it not time for them to realize the responsibilities of that charge? After the Dred Scott decision they should comprehend the necessity of rescuing the country from the doom of such a dictum. The Supreme Court fortunately had not the ultimate power. They might decide one case, and give one decision upon any one provision of the Constitution; but the people were the makers and sovereigns of Courts and of Presidents. [Applause.] The Supreme Court had been overruled over and over again, on the Alien and Sedition Law, and the United States Bank question, and the people had the same right now that they always had, to fix the character of this Government—to say whether it should be free or slave. [Applause.] As they stood at this hour, every foot of territory in the country was a slave territory, if the determination of the Supreme Court was to stand. He had told some of the Judges personally (in a jocular manner,) that he would appeal from that decision to the people of the United States. [Laughter and applause.] He asked that the people should determine the question for God and the right. [Applause.] How stood the parties on this question? He did not believe there was a man in Pennsylvania, of whatever party, who dare say that he was for the extension of Slavery. Even the Breckinridge men took refuge behind the Constitution to justify Slavery. Mr. DOUGLAS said he was for leaving the question of the Territories to the people. But, if he acknowledged the final determination of the Supreme Court as binding forever, how could the people keep Slavery out? If the Constitution gave the right there was no refuge. The Republicans, on the other hand, said the Constitution gave no such right. They believed that the spirit of the ordinance of '87 was in the Constitution. That the great men of that day abhorred Slavery, and tried to confine it to its then present limits. Until Mr. CALHOUN's 1847 resolutions—pronounced "firebrand resolutions" by Mr. BENTON—there had been no such views advanced. Thus Republicans adhered to the Constitution as practiced by those who made it, sixty years after it was made. Who should say, then, that the people of Pennsylvania should not do their best to settle this question in a constitutional way, by electing the candidates representing their principles. But they were told that if they were not careful they would dissolve the Union; that they had an intention of interfering with Slavery in the States. That was a reflection upon the good sense of the people. As to the speeches of individuals upon this question, whether they seemed to attack Southern rights of property or not, it was of no moment. The question was, what is the determination of the people of the North? Do they mean to confound their right to govern the Territories with projects to interfere with the rights of Southern States? Certainly not. These cries of disunion had been heard before, and knew they were meant but to intimidate the Republicans. Mr. CLAY was opposed to the extension of Slavery, and through his Compromise measures, California was admitted, and the question, for that time at least, was settled. So complete was the supposed settlement of 1850, that all parties agreed in recommending the measures that had been conducive to that result. Who had disturbed this equanimity? Was it the Republicans? No; it was the men of the South, who lived by sounding the tocsin of danger to slave property. It was the politicians of 1856 who had carried Pennsylvania by dividing public sentiment and spreading the alarm that Republicans intended to interfere with Slavery in the South. He appealed to facts to show that the Republican Party now, as always, intended merely to govern the country as our forefathers governed it. [Applause.] They would not change the Constitution with respect to Slavery; and besides the guarantee of the first, he would refer them to the acts of the Republican Party. He was himself of Southern blood, and was not the man to disparage the South; but he knew there were plenty of Southern men who would speak just as he spoke. There was but one man in ten directly interested in the institution of Slavery. Was it to be supposed that the nine men would give way to the tenth? The fact that the political parties were divided should not discourage them. If they would put their shoulders to the wheel and save our land for freedom for four years, he would guarantee that Maryland would be with them as she is now, in consecrating the Free Territory of the United States to freemen. [Applause.] What interest had they in this battle? Pennsylvania had an interest in the way those Territories were to be filled. If Slavery triumphed, where would be their markets in the Pacific? Suppose Pennsylvania had been a Slave State, like Kentucky, could not any man calculate that she would now occupy the same position in the commercial scale that Kentucky gives? Look at the contrast between the people of New-York and Virginia? Who could deny that Virginia would, with her natural advantages, have equaled New-York, had she taken the advice of THOMAS JEFFERSON. But she had chosen to swop off eight white men for one negro. [Laughter and applause.] Maryland had fallen into the same error, and, until the principles of free labor were properly inculcated, no State could permanently prosper.

Speeches were also made at this stand by MORRIS DAVIS, candidate for Congress in his District, and FRENCH S. EVANS, of Baltimore, during the afternoon.

AT THE LAFAYETTE STAND.

Mr. CYRUS NEWLIN called the meeting to order, and R. T. POTTS presided. Mr. PANGBORN, editor of the Boston *Atlas*, opened the meeting with a brief but interesting address. He endeavored to show that the Republican Party is the really conservative party; that all the revolutionary and treasonable doctrines came from the other side of the house. He defended the party leaders from charges of disunion sentiments, and assured his hearers that the election of LINCOLN would be the harbinger of Southern as well as of Northern rights. He could, of course, pledge Massachusetts for the Republican candidates. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. F. P. BLAIR, OF MISSOURI.

Hon. F. P. BLAIR, of Missouri, on being introduced, was received with flattering demonstrations of welcome. He proceeded to defend the principles of the Republican Party, as time-honored and patriotic, instead of new and revolutionary, as some of their opponents would have them believe. How could they be called innovaters who strove only to establish and perpetuate the principles of the fathers of the Republic? How, on the other hand, could that party which went for tearing down old established principles—like that of the Missouri Compromise—be called the conservative party? They pretended to be the conservative party, and would make it appear that Republicans are the innovators and agitators simply because the latter chose to advocate the principles of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON. He did not believe that the people of this country would countenance such an attempt. He would take the history of the Democratic Party, down to the time that Mr. DOUGLAS overthrew its policy by the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and he would take the history of all other parties, and show that they were based upon the idea of Freedom; and that the Republican Party was but carrying out that idea, in the non-extension of Slavery and the encouragement of free-labor in this country. He claimed that it was susceptible of demonstration—going back to the history of all parties, up to within nine or ten years—that all were pledged to the policy upon which the Republicans now stand; while on the other hand no such principles as those now held by the Democratic Party were ever before taught by a political organization. The Democratic doctrine was revolutionary, and subversive, and not only of the best interests of the country, but of the time-honored principles of the Democratic Party, and of all parties that had existed up to the time named. The Whigs could look back to 1850, when HENRY CLAY said that under no circumstances would he sanction the extension of Slavery into the Territories. [Cheers.] And Democrats could look back to the time when JACKSON signed the bill to admit the Territory of Michigan in which Slavery was prohibited, and also signed a law passed by Congress, repealing a law of the Florida Legislature, which taxed the slaves of non-residents double the amount of the tax on the negroes of residents. Was that non-intervention by Congress in the Territories? Did not Mr. JACKSON by that act, admit the very important plank in the Republican platform—the right of Congress to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories? The Democratic Party had thrown itself before false gods, and set up for themselves new principles. There was every indication of the ultimate election of LINCOLN. In spite of the fusion and confusion of the Bell and Everett and bogus Democracy advocates, LINCOLN would be triumphantly carried into the White House by the popular vote, and thus would the principles of our fathers be maintained. [A Voice, "That's so."] The Democratic Party could be trusted no longer; it had always been discontented, and threatened to destroy the Government on account of evils of its own making. There was no law on the statute-book on the subject of Slavery but what had the sanction of the Democratic Party, and yet they were going to dissolve the Union. The law of 1850, as well as all that had preceded it, were alike approved by the Democratic Party and the South, and yet, because the Republicans proposed to maintain them, the Union was to be dissolved? Were they to be frightened from their propriety by threats of this kind? He did not believe that it needed aid from the North to preserve the Union. He knew there were Union-men enough in the South able to take care of the seceders and nullifiers. From Missouri and Kentucky there would be enough to drive the nullifiers into the Gulf of Mexico [applause]. If they wanted to go out of the Union they might go, but they should not carry out so much of the soil of the country as they could carry under their dirty finger nails. [Roars of laughter and applause.] They would go in such a hurry that they would not have time to shake the dust from their feet. [Renewed laughter.] JACKSON proposed to raise volunteers enough in Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri to put down South Carolina secession, and LINCOLN would not have to call out a man north of the Potomac River. [Laughter and applause.]

At this point another delegation of Wide-Awakes arrived, and Mr. BLAIR was obliged to desist speaking, as he said, because it was useless, for the Wide-Awakes carried everything before them. He agreed with a man in the crowd that in this respect the Wide-Awakes were like the women, only more so. He thought that if old ABE would only agree to give his best office to the man who would capture the most disunionists, the Wide-Awakes would have plenty to do, and his Southern friends rather a hard time of it. The Southern newspapers appeared to think that the Wide-Awakes were organized to do some fighting, and if any attempt was made to carry out certain threats, the Wide-Awakes would have to go to Washington to see old ABE inaugurated. [Cheers.] The attitude of the Democratic Party, North and South, showed that they knew the power was passing out of their hands; that the people meant to reassert their rights, and put the reins of Government in the hands of abler men. The people of the South felt that they were under the ban of a despotism greater than that of Austria. They knew that they dare not speak what were the sentiments of their hearts, except some few who would speak whether or no—[applause and laughter]—the men who did not consider that life was worth anything when deprived of the guarantees of our Constitution. [A VOICE—"That's so—that's my doctrine."] A man could speak his sentiments upon any other questions in the South except that of Slavery. He was forbidden to speak on that subject—except on one side—at the risk of sacrificing his life. Only recently citizens of Northern States traveling peaceably in the South on business, had been maltreated, and outraged, and driven out. And they were called upon to spread into the Territories of the United States the system that was productive of such fruits. Only recently some quiet, peaceable citizens of Kentucky had been driven from their homes for speaking on behalf of Freedom, and, the Governor of the State had acknowledged his inability to protect them. They had, however, gone to "CASH. CLAY," and he did protect them to a great extent. [Applause.] Talk about protecting our adopted citizens in foreign countries—this was a prolific subject, that of protecting our own citizens at home. We needed an Administration that would realize that the rights of citizens in the States were an hundred times more important than the question of the rights of our citizens in distant lands. [Applause.] All evidence showed that the great Democratic Party was disintegrated. DOUGLAS could not maintain himself, for his policy—if he had any policy—was that of double-dealing, [laughter,] saying one thing at the North and another at the South—telling the former that he was in favor of liberty, and the latter that he was the man who had made more slave territory than any other man. The South knew his services. Mr. BUCHANAN said to Gov. WALKER that if he couldn't make a Slave-State of Kansas, let him make a Democratic Free-State; his experience was that the latter were rather more servile than the Slave-States. Who should say that this question was not most interesting? Who should decide that it did not call every man to the ballot-box in November? [Applause.]

Mr. ROBERT L. MARTIN, of Delaware County, and Mr. COE, President of the Maryland Republican Executive Committee, also spoke at this stand during the afternoon.

AT THE WAYNE STAND,

Mr. HENRY COGSWELL called the assemblage to order, and Dr. C. M. JACKSON presided.

SPEECH OF HON. F. P. STANTON.

The principal speaker was Hon. F. P. STANTON, Gov. WALKER's Secretary, and at one time Governor of Kansas. He took occasion to review the effect of what some called the "dead question" of Slavery upon Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration. He showed how, commencing with the confidence of the people, Mr. BUCHANAN had concluded by distracting his party, violating his pledges, and losing the esteem of honest men. He reviewed the course of events in Kansas, pointed out how the President had violated his plighted faith and the avowed intent of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and ruthlessly sacrificed all former friends who refused to participate in his guilt. As a representative of the largest slave district in Tennessee, he had voted for that bill, and knew that the construction upon it by the Administration was quite the reverse of that held by the supporters of the bill. He depicted in forcible language the burning wrongs inflicted upon Kansas by unprincipled minorities under the protection of the Administration, and insisted that the retribution visited was just.

The speaking was somewhat interrupted by frequent showers, but, on the whole, the afternoon meeting was quite enthusiastic. In the evening the meeting was to be continued, and enlivened with a grand torch-light parade, speeches by TOM CORWIN and others.

MOVEMENTS OF GOV. SEWARD.

Republican Demonstration at Cleveland, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Oct. 4.

Mr. SEWARD arrived here this morning in the midst of a heavy rain. The turn-out, however, was large. On the way, at Laporte, about midnight, Mr. DOUGLAS came into the car to see Mr. SEWARD, greeting him cordially, and desiring to introduce him to a Douglas crowd outside. The friends of DOUGLAS in Chicago also treated Mr. SEWARD with marked courtesy, postponing the reception of their own chief to another day to accommodate Mr. SEWARD's friends. Mr. SEWARD acknowledged these attentions heartily.

Mr. SEWARD spoke here nearly an hour this afternoon. Senator WADE and Gen. NYE also made eloquent speeches. The evening display of Wide-Awakes is on a grand scale. The Weddell House and others are brilliantly illuminated. Notwithstanding the rain, the demonstration has been a grand affair. E.

CITY POLITICS.

NATIONAL UNION CLUB MEETING.

Speech of Gen. Barrow, of Tennessee.

Gen. BARROW, of Tennessee, a very near neighbor of Hon. JOHN BELL, and once a member of Congress, made a speech last night to the Young Men's National Union Club, who hold forth at No. 654 Broadway. The General was decidedly dilatory. He was to have been on hand at 7½ o'clock; it was 9, if not more than 9, when he entered the hall, and many of his embryotic admirers began to entertain grave fears about him. At length he presented himself, and a very presentable man he is, indeed: he stands about 6 feet 3 in his stocking soles; is proportionately built, wears a genial, rotund face, and combines in his person all the physical characteristics of a fine old Kentucky gentleman.

The next most prominent object in the room was Mr. Billy Wilson's black moustache. BILLY was an object of interest. "Well, BILLY," said an inquisitive individual, "I guess LINCOLN has got the inside track of you fellows this time" "Bah!" replied BILL, "nothing of the sort; I bet these chaps here will run him off on a *Barrow!*" "Good, BILLY! where did you come from? I'll make my wife work a pair of suspenders for you; but suppose you have a drink, first." BILL said, "All right," and vanished *instanter*.

Before Gen. BARROW arrived, the meeting had been duly organized.

On motion, the regular order of business was dispensed with, and Hon. WILLIS BLACKSTONE was elected Chairman for the evening. He said that he had closed his career politically in 1850, but, in common with all true friends of the country, he was willing again to come forward and aid in the perpetuation and extension of a feeling of national conservatism, and to stand by the Union and the Constitution at all hazards.

Mr. LIPIUS was then elected Secretary. Dr. BRADFORD, in compliance with earnest and eager calls, ascended the platform and spoke at considerable length on the leading issues of the day.

When he had concluded, Gen. WASHINGTON BARROW was introduced, amid much applause. He said he had come from Tennessee to address the people of the great State and great City of New-York. He had come, not as a great political oracle, but simply as a private citizen. Retired from public life for more than ten years, he had hoped that he would never be compelled to emerge from a private station; but when he heard the surgings of sectional strife resound throughout the land, he felt bound to take part in the struggle which now involved the peace of the country and the safety of the Union. He came here as a messenger of peace, as a friend, an equal and a brother. [Applause.] True, he came from the South, but though he was a Southerner, was he what SUMNER and HELPER represented every Southerner to be—a cannibal? No, he did not come from the Fejee Islands; he did not eat the legs and arms of a negro for breakfast, and take the balance of his body for dinner. [Laughter.] He came from the dwelling-place of JOHN BELL. [Cheers.] He alluded to the corruptions of existing political leaders, and claimed for the people the right, and asserted it to be their duty, to settle for themselves and by themselves the difficulties with which the Union was beset in the present crisis. In 1832, ANDREW JACKSON put down nullification; but it was then scotched, not killed. In 1850, it was revived by Southern politicians, but then there were in Congress, HENRY CLAY to stem the tide, [cheers,]—the man who would rather be right than be President,—and DANIEL WEBSTER also, who, despite the defection of friends, had given utterance to the great maxim of "one country, one Union, one consitution, and one destiny." [Applause.] When he (the speaker) had seen Boston refuse to let the bust of WEBSTER enter Faneuil Hall, the temple of liberty which had so often resounded with his patriotic appeals, his respect and esteem were entirely lost. Along with these great statesmen stood one who (like NAPOLEON, when, out of the force of popular affection, he was termed the "Little Corporal,") had been named the "Little Giant," STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, [applause,] yet was little below either of those great men as a statesman and a patriot. Who else was there, then? A man who, though he had received the vote of but one State in 1856, now stood a hundred yards—nay a hundred miles above his then successful competitor, JAMES BUCHANAN—MILLARD FILLMORE.

[Here a somewhat unruly personage was understood to call out for cheers for HAMLIN, but an instantaneous shout was raised to "Put him out."]

"Never mind," resumed the speaker, "they say that HAMLIN is half a nigger, any way. Don't turn him out. I am not afraid to be interrogated by all the Republicans in the State of New-York." [Applause.]

[It soon transpired, however, that the unruly individual had called for groans for HAMLIN, instead of cheers, and being recognized as of the true stripe, was allowed henceforth to remain unmolested.]

The speaker resumed by declaring that with a view to avoid offence to any one, he wished it to be understood that in speaking of the Black Republican Party, he so spoke of them as a party whose triumph would endanger the Union of the States, and entail ruin upon the Confederacy. And yet he thought that the disunion party of the South was as bad as the Republican Party of the North. He was not only a citizen of Tennessee, but a citizen of New-York. [Applause.] He could therefore address them as fellow-citizens, [applause,] and would speak now upon the grounds assumed by the Republican Party. First of these was the Free-Soil question. That had been settled; there was no basis for any agitation on the subject, and Mr. SEWARD had himself declared as much.

The Republicans spoke of Southern aggression. But the South had never obtained a solitary foot of territory since 1845, when it obtained Texas. In that interval the North had gained Oregon, Washington Territory and, above all, the great State of California. The South never stole anything from the North; it always bought whatever it got. The honorable gentleman then directed attention to Mr. SEWARD's speech, delivered in Chicago. He thought Mr. S. had changed his tune. In Maine he said the contest was only begun. He now came out and said that the contest was ended and the victory gained. What, then, was he striving for? It must be for what HORACE had called "goats wool," or rather, the wool of a little nigger. [Laughter.] In that speech WM. H. SEWARD said that for the future he would rely on foreigners for aid in the great work of establishing liberty in the whole Northwest. He, (Gen. B.,) of course, was not wanting in respect for foreigners, but as between them and Americans he had no reason ever to yield them precedence. [Applause.] If Mr. SEWARD's doctrine were carried out, it would, in conjunction with the efforts of his foreign friend, "shirts," or something like that, [laughter,] terminate in the destruction of the Confederacy, and the inauguration of the pestilent dogmas of Red Republicanism as well as Black Republicanism.

Having disposed of Mr. SEWARD, the speaker proceeded to speak of Mr. LINCOLN, with whom, he said, he had been associated for a time in Congress; and he could say of him, with perfect safety, that he had the biggest mouth, the longest nose, and the most ungainly appearance of any man he had ever seen in all his life. He would not even except HORACE GREELEY. He was uglier even than HORACE GREELEY. [Applause.] What had LINCOLN, the legitimate representative of the Republican Party and Republican principles, said? He had said that this country must be all slave or all free. Well, of course, it could not be made all slave. Then suppose we took the other alternative. What were we to do with the 4,000,000 of niggers? He had not heard a man in the United States but WM. H. SEWARD, offer to buy them. Then what were Republicans to do, suppose the country were made all free? They must take the niggers by force [since they would not buy them; rob men of their property and make the United States another Hayti, but on a larger scale. The mistaken notions regarding the treatment of slaves in the South that prevailed in the North were due to the Press more than to the people. The recklessness of the Northern Press had fostered the grossest misconceptions as to the South and its institutions, and had not, with all its power of doing so much good, prevented the spread of Red Republicanism, Free-Loveism, and kindred enormities. Let people at the North take care of themselves. If they went on in the way they were going, they would find their hands full, without incurring the responsibilities that weighed on their Southern neighbors. [Applause.] He had two negroes, and he would not part with them for untold gold: one of them held the key of his (Mr. B's) house, and had his life nightly at his mercy; that negro's wife was a mother to his grandchildren, and had nursed his daughter on her death-bed. [Applause.] Black Republicans and other hypocrites were mistaken when they believed, that in the invasion of Southern rights they would have the assistance of the slaves. But suppose we of the North drove the slaveholders into the Gulf of Mexico, was it not our duty to regard the consequences—to come down to the practical results that would ensue on the enforcement of the doctrines of WM. H. SEWARD? The only way to do would be to follow the example of GERRITT SMITH, and put the negro on a footing of perfect equality. If the Republicans regarded them all as their equals, why should they look on any one of them as inferior, socially or politically, to themselves? Why might not a negro become President of the United States? If this difficulty could not be solved, for God's sake let it alone. He would not say that the election of ABRA-

Gen. BARROW entered, escorted by a couple of the members of the committee. His appearance was hailed with loud applause and stamping of feet. Dr. BRADFORD did not, however, suspend his remarks, but continued at length to prove the necessity of negro labor in the South, and to discuss the question of Slavery in all its social and economical relations. He contended that the climate of the South demanded the services of the negro as a bondsman, and asked why it was that people who enjoyed the fruits of slave labor, as we at the North did, should indulge in abuse of the Southern system of involuntary servitude. The Doctor was profuse in his condemnations of the Republican Party, which he characterized as the foul enemy of the country, and as one which, according to his prediction, would, if it succeeded in electing LINCOLN, inevitably bring on a dissolution of the Union.

cheers for the speaker, and three groans for LINCOLN and HAMLIN, the meeting dispersed.

Congressional Nominations.

The Fourth District Republican Convention met last evening at No. 426 Broome-street, and nominated JOHN COMMERFORD. The nomination was made unanimous.

The Fifth District Democratic Congressional Convention met last evening, and nominated JOHN DUFFY, the nomination being unanimously made.

Republican Assembly Nominations.

The Third District Republican Assembly Convention met at the Fifth Ward Hotel, last evening, and nominated WILLIAM H. GIBSON.

The Twelfth District Convention nominated CHAS. CURTIS.

The Seventeenth District Convention nominated JAMES H. WELSH.

Democratic Assembly Nominations.

The Eleventh District (Mozart) Convention nominated, last night, WILLIAM MCCONKEY for Assembly.

The Eleventh (Breckinridge) Convention indorsed WM. MCCONKEY.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Baltimore off Cape Race.

OFFENSIVE PREPARATIONS OF GARIBALDI

Bombardment of Ancona by Sea and Land

Further Advancement of the Sardinians into the Papal Territory.

Appeal of the Pope to the Catholic Powers.

The Mails by the Glasgow and the North America.

DETAILS OF NEWS PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, 26th ult., *via* Queenstown, 27th, passed Cape Race at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A brief summary of her news was obtained by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The *City of Baltimore* has 582 passengers and a large cargo.

Sunday, 30th ult., passed the steamship *City of Washington*, lat. 50° 48′ and lon. 28° 29′, bound east.

The steamship *Palestine*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 25th.

The steamship *Fulton*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 26th.

Italian affairs were unchanged.

The Sardinians continued to advance in the Papal States.

The fortress of Santo Leo had surrendered after some hours' firing, and was occupied by the Sardinians.

Ancona was bombarded nine hours, by Sardinian vessels, without much effect. The reply was vigorous.

Later dispatches say the cannonade by land and sea continued, but at intervals.

The Sardinians occupied the fortress of Cartillan.

The official Roman journal contains Cardinal ANTONELLI's note, claiming the assistance of the Catholic Powers.

GARIBALDI had concentrated his troops on the heights of Valturus, preparatory to attacking the Neapolitans.

The Garibaldians had met with some reverses near Capua, losing about 200 men.

GARIBALDI, in a fresh proclamation, indicates that he will join the Sardinian troops at Rome and begin a march against Venice.

The antagonism between GARIBALDI and the Piedmontese Government continued.

The King of Naples had published the decrees at Gaeta, ordering a state of siege in all the provinces where a revolutionary struggle exists, and cashiering all officers of the marine as guilty of high treason, except those of one vessel, which went to Gaeta.

The Republican cause was gaining ground in Naples and influence over GARIBALDI.

It was reported that VICTOR HUGO had arrived at Naples.

Cardinal SFORZA had been expelled from Naples by the Dictatorial Government.

It was positively asserted, notwithstadding official contradiction, that NAPOLEON sought an invitation to Warsaw at the Royal meeting.

Breadstuffs were advancing in France.

The Bourse was firm at 68f.50c.

English news is unimportant.

There was a severe storm on the Southern and Eastern coasts, and some shipwrecks.

The weather was broken, but fine and promising when the *City of Baltimore* sailed.

There have been two failures in the grain trade, Mr. ARCHER & SONS, of London, for £45,000 sterling, and THOS. NOKES, £20,000.

Rio Janeiro letters announce the failure of the great house of MELLO & LOWSEA, hide and cattle dealers, for nearly half a million sterling.

Cape of Good Hope mails to Aug. 21 have arrived in England.

PRINCE ALFRED was at the Cape, where he met with enthusiastic receptions.

Business at the Cape was dull.

Foreign Commercial News by the City of Baltimore.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the last three days, including to-day, have been 29,000 bales, of which 10,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market closed steady and firm.

The advices from Manchester are favorable; prices are firm though the market is quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather is favorable for the crops, though variable. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., report FLOUR at 28s.@31s. 6d. for American. WHEAT firm and slightly higher for prime white; red, 11s.@12s.; white, 12s.@13s. 3d. CORN buoyant and 6d.@1s. higher; mixed, 35s. 6d.@36s.; white, 38s.@39s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

BEEF dull. PORK quiet. BACON steady. LARD steady at 63s.@64s. CHEESE slightly declined. TALLOW firm and rather higher; sales at 53s.@54s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN dull, at 5s.@5s. 3d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 31s. 6d.@32s. SUGAR, dull. COFFEE, firm. RICE, quiet. ASHES quiet, at 27s. 9d.@28s. for Pots, and 28s.@28s. 6d. for Pearls.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS buoyant; Wheat, 1s.@2s. higher on the week. SUGAR, dull. COFFEE firm, but dull. TALLOW firm, at 53s. LINSEED OIL, 30s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols were quoted, on Wednesday, at 93⅛@93¼ for money, and 93⅜ for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales of Illinois Central shares, at 17½@16¾ discount; do. sixes, 90. Erie shares, 30½@31. New-York Central shares, 80@82. Michigan Central, eights, 91.

Latest via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 27.

COTTON—Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closes firm.

BREADSTUFFS quiet, but firm.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 27—P. M.

CONSOLS—93⅛ for money, and 93⅛@93¼ for account.

NEW BY THE NORTH AMERICAN AND GLASGOW.

The mails by the *North American*, whose arrival at Quebec has been announced, reached this City yesterday afternoon. They include Paris and English journals of the 20th ult.—one day later than those received by the *Arago*.

The screw-steamship *Glasgow*, Capt. THOMSON, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 19th, and from Queenstown on the 20th, arrived at this port last night.

A letter from Turin in the Paris *Débats* says, that the principal ground for the dislike felt by GARIBALDI towards Count CAVOUR, is the unpardonable sin, in the Dictator's eyes, of ceding Nice to France. Count CAVOUR, moreover, personifies diplomacy, the particular object of GARIBALDI's hatred.

The *Patrie* is authorized to state that "the proclamation of GARIBALDI, announcing that he will proclaim VICTOR EMANUEL King of Italy from the top of the Quirinal, has really been issued."

The same journal gives some interesting information concerning the movements of BOMBA. It says:

"The King of Naples, whose departure for Spain was mistakenly announced, had not left his States. According to the last advices, he was at the head of an army of 25,000 men, at a point between Gaeta and Capua. Among these troops are the Royal Guard, the Foreign corps, and the corps of the Abruzzis, which has just joined the main body. The King had with him his two brothers, the Count de Trani, and the Count de Caserta, and Gen. Bosco, who had pushed a strong reconnoissance between Fondi and the Roman frontier. Capua and Gaeta were both strongly armed and well victualed."

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* says:

"I learn from a source, which I think reliable, that the Austrian protest against the invasion of the Roman States was received in Paris yesterday, and that it is very bitter indeed against Sardinia, but at the same time confirms the general anticipation that Austria will not interfere at present, unless Venetia should be attacked. The protest, however, reserves in the fullest manner the right to send an army into Italy, and states that if Austria now abstains it is in order 'not to be disagreeable to certain powers,' but that she holds herself free to choose her own hour for attacking the revolution."

The London papers of the 20th ult. announce the death of Mr. JOSEPH LOCK, M. P., for Honiton, and President of the institution of Civil Engineers.

The cholera is said to be making numerous victims in Spain. It is at present in Toledo.

The London *Times*, in a leading article, urges that Montreal is the proper capital of the Canadas, and says:

"It would seem that the advisers of Her Majesty have been misled in the selection they have made. If so, there is abundance of time to correct the error. The Colonial Secretary has now seen the spot with his own eyes. If he approves it, now that he has seen it, there is no more to be said; but if the result of his inspection be to lead him to the same conclusion as that announced by our able and experienced correspondent, we cannot doubt that he will lose no time in advising Her Majesty to rectify the error, and thus give to her Canadian subjects the most graceful and acceptable return in her power for the enthusiastic reception which they have given to their future Sovereign."

The special correspondent of the London *Times*, after describing the Orange disturbance in Canada, says that "The Americans are so bent on giving the Prince of Wales a good reception, and on consulting his wishes in every way, that it would cost the lives of half concerned in it, if even the semblance of an Orange demonstration were attempted to be forced upon the Prince during his visit to the United States."

The King of Holland opened the Legislative session at the Hague on the 19th ult. In the course of his address his Majesty said that a modified *projet de loi* for the suppression of Slavery in the Dutch West Indies will be again presented to the Legislature for its consideration. Besides Dutch Guiana, there are the Islands of St. Eustatius, Saba, Curaçoa and part of St. Martin, under the Government of Holland.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

The Proclamation of Victor Emanuel—Enthusiasm of its Reception—Preliminary Movements of the Opposing Forces.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Friday, Sept. 14, 1860.

We are in a state of actual war. It is on our Tuscan border, and the popular heart here is beating with new pulsations. It is not purely and simply the war of revolution, such as GARIBALDI has been leading so gallantly in the South, but a war declared by one State against another by a regular proclamation. Before this comes to hand you will have printed the words of VICTOR EMANUEL, in which he gives his reasons to the world. The King extends his hand to the Roman patriots, and promises to guide and help the rebellion which his ministers have been so long fanning into a flame. That it blazes out bravely is sufficiently apparent to all. Obeying the counsel of his able advisers, not less than following the impulses of his own will, the King has taken a bold step. Whether or not it is to have the approval of Europe, we shall soon see. That it was not taken until the consent of the Sovereign of France was previously in secret given, we shall not find it difficult to persuade ourselves. If Rome is to be unbound, and rid of the load of mediæval ignorance and priestly oppression which have so long bowed it to the ground, it is better that such a great good should be accomplished by the aid, and under the direct control of a war carried on by a regular Government, than left to the chances of a popular revolution, responsible to no authority except that created by itself.

The proclamation of the King has been everywhere hailed with enthusiasm. Here in Florence has not been witnessed since the last war, a demonstration so full of half-wild joy, as that made after the royal decree was posted. The populace came out in thousands, with banners, and bands of music, singing the exciting war-songs of a year ago, and making the streets and squares of the city lively with an excitement calculated to animate with its contagion the most indifferent spectator. The crowd saluted the Prince CASIGNANO in the square of the Pitti Palace, and the King's Lieutenant responded to the greeting by throwing open the windows of the grand saloon, and showing himself upon the balcony, with repeated liftings of the hat, in acknowledgment of the stormy applause. The same sort of show of satisfaction has been made in most of the other cities. The popularity of the war is universal; and naturally enough it is so, as it is the first, for a considerable period, carried on by a State of Italy wholly on its own account, or without the direct assistance of an ally.

Gen. CIALDINI, from his head-quarters at Rimini, and Gen. ROCCA, from his at Arezzo, have directed their movements towards the Papal provinces of Umbria and the Marches. The Marquis PEPOLI, appointed by the King Commissary-General for these Provinces, has just left Turin to assume the charge assigned to him. The Marquis CAMPELLO, charged with the same duties for Spoleto, has set off from Florence. The Minister of War, Gen. FANTI, now at Arezzo, will have the direction for the present of the campaign. Pesaro, Faro and other places are already occupied by the Piedmontese soldiers, and scores of other similar little towns are waiting with hands outstretched the advance of the liberating army. Ten miles from Faro, down the Adriatic Coast, is Sinigallia, the birth-place of the present Pope. It is at such strong places as Perugia, Macerata, Ancona and Spoleto, the last the present head-quarters of LAMORICIERE, where that General will be able to make a tolerably obsti-

nate stand. But the disadvantages against which he contends are very great. Each of the two divisions of the Sardinian army is quite equal in numbers to the whole force under his own command, and as to the *morale* of the opposing forces, there is no comparison. Besides this, Gen. LAMORICIERE is in a country the great bulk of the population of which is against him. He is fighting only for the Pope and Cardinal ANTONELLI, while the King is fighting for the people, who long to become his loyal subjects.

From Naples we learn that the fleet, consisting of about fifty vessels of all sorts, has now the tri-colored banner flying over decks; and that Admiral PERSANO, appointed by GARIBALDI, has accepted the commission and assumed the command, under a salute of 101 guns. A detachment of the fleet, under the command of the Admiral, has just left Naples for a cruise in the Adriatic. It is at once to make itself useful. Before the port of Ancona there is work for it to do, if not in the way of attack, at least to hinder the landing of the thousands of recruits, of well-drilled soldiers, which Austria is still sending into the Roman States.

If it be true that the Count DELLA MINERVA, sent by the Sovereign as the bearer of the note to the Court of Rome, was refused an audience, and told that his Holiness would reply to it by another Bull of major excommunication, then the merciless caricaturists in this part of Italy will have their hands full once more. One could not have been persuaded, without the witness of his own eyes, that the Italians possessed such uncommon satirical skill. It is not only extremely clever, but, apparently, inexhaustible. Old PASQUIN, who first set up his school at Rome, but not there permitted to train pupils any longer, has a sufficiently large number of followers here. The severe way in which the follies of both priests and the Church are taken off, would surprise those who do not know what wonderful changes have been going on here, having for their end to dissipate superstitious illusions. Our Roman Catholic friends in America and England would be shocked at squibs, apparently irreverent or profane, which are here enjoyed as only a good joke. These amusing sketches are as thick as snow-flakes here in Florence, and they are quite as plenty in the cities of the northern provinces.

Madame RISTORI commences, this evening, a series of recitations in Florence, and as it is more than a year since her last visit, the desire to hear her is great, in spite of whatever else may strongly excite public attention. AP.

FRANCE AND SARDINIA.

The following is the correspondence exchanged between Count CAVOUR and Cardinal ANTONELLI, previously to the invasion of the Roman States by the Sardinian troops: TURIN, Sept. 7.

EMINENCE: The Government of His Majesty the King of Sardinia could not without serious regret see the formation and existence of the bodies of foreign mercenary troops in the pay of the Pontifical Government. The organization of such corps not consisting, as in all civilized Governments, of citizens of the country, but of men of all languages, nations and religions, deeply offends the public conscience of Italy and Europe. The want of discipline inherent to such troops, the inconsiderate conduct of their chiefs, the irritating menaces with which they pompously fill their proclamations, excite and maintain a highly dangerous ferment. The painful recollection of the massacre and pillage of Perugia is still alive among the inhabitants of the Marches and Umbria. This state of things, dangerous in itself, become still more so after the facts which have taken place in Sicily and in the kingdom of Naples. The presence of foreign troops, which insults the national feeling, and prevents the manifestation of the wishes of the people, will infallibly cause the extension of the movement to the neighboring provinces. The intimate connection between the inhabitants of the Marches and Umbria and those of the provinces annexed to the States of the King, and reasons of order and security in his own territory, lay his Majesty's Government under the necessity of applying, as far as in its power, an immediate remedy to such evils. King VICTOR EMANUEL's conscience does not permit him to remain a passive spectator of the bloody repression with which the arms of the foreign mercenaries would extinguish every manifestation of national feeling in Italian blood. No Government has the right of abandoning to the will and pleasure of a horde of soldiers of fortune, the property, the honor, and lives of the inhabitants of a civilized country.

For these reasons, after having applied to His Majesty the King, my august Sovereign, for his orders, I have the honor of signifying to your Eminence that the King's troops are charged to prevent, in the name of the rights of humanity, the Pontifical mercenary corps from repressing by violence the expression of the sentiments of the people of the Marches and Umbria. I have, moreover, the honor to invite your Excellency, for the reasons above explained, to give immediate orders for the disbanding and dissolving of those corps, the existence of which is a menace to the peace of Italy.

Trusting that your Eminence will immediately communicate to me the measures taken by the Government of His Holiness in the matter, I have the honor of renewing to your Eminence the expression of my high consideration. CAVOUR.

The following is the reply of Cardinal ANTONELLI; ROME, Sept. 11.

EXCELLENCY: Without taking into account the manner in which your Excellency has thought proper to have your letter of the 7th inst. conveyed to me, I have directed my whole attention calmly upon the subject you lay before me in the name of your Sovereign, and I cannot conceal from you that it has cost me an extraordinary effort to do so. The new principles of public law which you lay down in your letter, would be indeed sufficient to dispense me from giving any answer at all, they being so contrary to those which have constantly been acknowledged by all Governments and nations. Nevertheless, feeling deeply the inculpations cast upon the Government of His Holiness, I cannot refrain from at once noticing the blame, as odious as it is unfounded and unjust, pronounced against the troops belonging to the Pontifical Government, and I must add, that I find the pretension of denying the right belonging to the Pontifical Government as well as to any other, of having foreign troops in its service, utterly unjustifiable. In fact, many Governments of Europe have foreign troops in their pay. On that subject it may be expedient to observe that, owing to the character with which the Sovereign Pontiff is invested as the common father of all believers, he ought to be less subject to criticism than any other for receiving in the ranks of his troops all who come and offer themselves from the various parts of the Catholic world, for the defence of the Holy See, and of the States of the Church.

Nothing is more false or insulting than to attribute to the Pontifical troops the disorders which have taken place in the States of the Holy See. There is no necessity for asking, for history has already enregistered whence came the troops who have violently constrained the will of the people, and the artifices which have been made use of for throwing into perturbation the greater part of Italy, and ruining all that was most inviolable and most sacred, both in right and in justice.

As to the consequences which it has been sought to make weigh on the legitimate action of the troops of the Holy See, to put down the rebellion of Perugia, it would truly be more logical to throw that responsibility on those who, from abroad, have excited the revolt; and you know perfectly well, M. le Comte, where that outbreak was concerted, whence were derived money, arms, and means of all kinds, and whence instructions and orders were sent to the insurgents.

There is consequently reason for representing as calumnious all that has been said by a party hostile to the Government of the Holy See, as to the conduct of its troops, and for declaring that the imputations cast on their chiefs by the authors of proclamations of a nature to excite dangerous fermentations, are not less. Your Excellency concludes your painful dispatch by inviting me, in the name of your Sovereign, to immediately order the disarming and disbanding of the said troops. This invitation was accompanied by a sort of menace on the part of Piedmont in case of refusal, to prevent the action of the said troops by means of the Royal troops.

This involves a *quasi* injunction which I willingly abstain from qualifying. The Holy See could only repel it with indignation, strong in its legitimate rights, and appealing to the law of nations, under the ægis of which Europe has hitherto lived, whatever violence the Holy See may be exposed to suffer, without having provoked it, and against which it is my duty now to protest energetically in the name of His Holiness.

With sentiments of consideration, I am, &c.,
G. CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

FRANCE AND ROME.

There is a party at Rome whose blindness would end in ruining the most noble and the most legitimate of causes.

It is this party which for eleven years, opposing every reform, has always endeavored to separate the Pope from the Emporer, the Holy See from France. It is this extreme party which, after having counseled a policy without concessions to PIUS IX., counsels him to a dishonorable flight.

It is always an act of supreme gravity for heads of States to abandon their capitals. History tells us how they leave them—it does not tell us how they reenter them. For LOUIS XVI. the journey to Varennes was the first step towards the 10th of August; for CHARLES X., and for LOUIS PHILIPPE the retreat on Rambouillet or Neuilly the first stage towards exile.

It cannot, therefore, be explained why FRANCIS II. has thus given up Naples. Family examples were not wanting to this young monarch of 20 years' of age; and the defection which suddenly created a void around him is scarcely an excuse. The descendant of so many Kings might well remain *alone* in a peaceful town, as yet undecided, where GARIBALDI entered two hours afterwards, followed by *five officiers d'aventure*. Under similar circumstances HENRY IV. would have uttered his proverbial saying, "Who throws up the game loses it," and he would have remained.

However, the flight of FRANCIS II. is only a political desertion; the flight of PIUS IX. would be worse than that, it would be a moral desertion. For, after all, the King of Naples may explain his precipitate departure on motives of personal safety: those motives would be wanting to the Holy Father. It is well known at Rome that in the presence of our troops any insurrection is impossible. It is moreover known that the person and authority of the Pope are safe from any attack, protected as they are by the soldiers of France. There is not one of those soldiers who would not encounter death to obey his *mot d'ordre*, and to defend the patrimony of St. Peter against an aggression from any quarter whatsoever. And are they not, in addition, commanded by an Aid-de-Camp of his Imperial Majesty—by Gen. DE GOYON himself? And Gen. DE GOYON—in fulfilling with energetic precision the orders of the Emperor—has he not for a long time known how to deserve the confidence of PIUS IX.?

Those who, far or near, dare to advise the successor of the Apostles to retire to Ancona, they are the same men who in 1848 led him to Gaeta. The venerable Pontiff was not the last to understand the fault he had been made to commit then, and it is said that on his return to Rome he made this noble declaration: "I will never leave Rome again; a king may leave his throne; a pope cannot separate himself from the tomb of St. Peter."

We sincerely hope that PIUS IX. will remember in 1860 that declaration which he made in 1849 after sad trials—after misfortunes repaired by the devotion of France, and of the Prince who already governed there while awaiting the call to reign over her.

And, when we express this wish, we have only the interest of the Papacy at heart; for, it must be admitted, what actually complicates the position of France is her presence at Rome; while, if her occupation could cease, all would be simplified, at least, in a political point of view.

It is not Rome which we occupy; it is the Papacy which we defend. Our occupation is a religious, not a political one. It could under no circumstances assume the latter character; it is also sanctioned by the duty of protecting the safety and the independence of the Sovereign Pontiff. With the Vatican vacant we should have nothing to do, and the faction we should set up there would be less a guarantee than a menace.

We therefore think that we are not wrong in stating that the first consequence of the flight of the Pope would be the evacuation of Rome by France. Her policy would gain by it doubtlessly; but her sentiments of respect and devotion for the Holy Father would suffer considerably. We should be delivered from a great responsibility; but, on leaving Rome, we should carry with us great anxiety for the fate of the temporal authority of the Pope.

This is why, sacrificing our political interests to interests of a higher order, we sincerely desire that the detestable counsels given to the Holy Father will not be followed. If a struggle is to take place, however lamentable it would be, we still prefer its dangers to the consequences which would be entailed upon the Pope by the flight to which he is urged by those same men who urged him to absolute resistance.

Such a struggle, if unhappily it became necessary, would be, on our part, a new proof of that devoted and faithful policy which no injustice has been able to discourage. But for it to be possible, it is necessary that the Pope should be there to bless those children of France who, in the interest of his cause, well know how to fight like soldiers and to die like Christians.

THE DEFEAT OF THE PAPAL LEVIES.

From the London Times, Sept. 20.

The Pope is not happy in his appeal to the sword. CIALDINI retains his good fortune, and pushes his successes. In a pitched battle under the walls of Ancona he has defeated LAMORICIERE, and shattered to fragments that mercenary force which was the last hope of the sovereign of the Pontifical States. LAMORICIERE, whom the last accounts had described as seeking a junction with the Royalist Neapolitan troops, and threatening a southward movement upon the Garibaldians, had appeared suddenly before Ancona. CIALDINI accepted the offered battle, and the event has been that the African General was totally and entirely routed. Those bands, from whom so much was expected, seem to be of no avail whatever against the Sardinian soldiers. This fire-eating and pious soldado, who had fulminated such dreadful threats, and who was known to have done such strong deeds among the Arabs, has really done nothing in Italy which might not have been done by one of the College of Cardinals. With 11,000 men and the vigorous aid of the garrison of Ancona, he has simply marched up to a signal defeat. He has been beaten upon his own ground, and upon a field of his own choice,—as fairly and as innocently beaten as a young ensign might be in his first skirmish. If LAMORICIERE do not effect something better than this to justify the noise his name has made in Europe, we shall soon begin to believe that he has been rated by comparison with a different enemy to that with whom he has to cope, and that he is only good to smoke out Arabs and drill Irish mercenaries.

However, there must have been one other obstinate fight, for the tells us that "the six hundred prisoners of war taken at Spoleto are Irishmen!" We have not yet received the account of the great battle. The struggle was, perhaps, so desperate and the carnage so tremendous that all hands are too busy burying the slain to spare time even for working the telegraphic wires. Spoleto is, of course, a mass of ruins, only there is no one just now at leisure to tell us the fact. Spoleto was famous for her defences. She gave the first repulse to HANNIBAL, and emblazoned the boast upon her gates. But what could that fight with HANNIBAL fresh from Thrasymene have been to that last scene which has been so curtly yet so fully described in the sentence we have above quoted? "The six hundred prisoners of war taken at Spoleto are Irishmen!" What compression there is in this laconic phrase! How it opens out into a thousand details as we meditate over it! The comparative anatomist looks upon the tooth, and the whole creature becomes shaped forth in his mind. We look upon this telegram, and we ask ourselves what must have been the preceding circumstances to such an event as is here chronicled. What noise and bloodshed does this result involve! We remember that the "Irish" of whom this telegram speaks are the Irish heroes who went forth, inflamed by religious zeal, to champion the rights of their Holy Father, and to trample out the discontent of his rebel subjects. These heroes were a mixture of the swashbuckler and the saint. They were fighting Irishmen, eager to cut the throats of Italians, and pious Irishmen, hoping for Heaven and good pay for their alms. All Ireland looked to them with pride, and the Pope and his Cardinals sheltered themselves under their shadow. Now, that the Sardinians should have made six hundred of these heroes prisoners involves all the antecedents of a tremendous fight, enduring so long that, after seeing all their comrades fall around them, the remainder of the sacred band, fatigued with slaughter, must have sunk down exhausted under the pressure of overwhelming numbers. What brave deeds have been done for the honor of Old Ireland! How bright the valor of the Irish will shine among the nations! How ardently other distressed tyrants will now bid for such a profitable and stedfast guard! Although all elsewhere is going wrong, although LAMORICIERE has been routed before Ancona, and guns, arms, and Generals are among the spoils, yet there is a resting-place of satisfaction in the desperate gallantry of the noble Irish who have made the defence of Spoleto, if disastrous, still illustrious.

We must have a statue erected to Ireland's Own Papal Brigade, and especially to these six hundred. There is a precedent for it. Mercenaries are not generally thought to have much to do with glory or with honor. When they have paid their wage of blood, and when they have earned it by the animal courage of the hound, whose instincts they imitate, accounts are quit between hirelings and master. But even low qualities may be intensified into grandeur; and when our English tourists go splashing up the little back paths to look at the Swiss Lion at Lucerne, there is an inclination among them to believe that even foreign hirelings who died at their post, and disdained to surrender or retreat, deserve an honorable memory. It would be an insult to the braggarts of the Irish people—who, as distinguished from the Irish people themselves, have been the powerful promoters of this Papal Brigade—to doubt that the actions of the Irish at Spoleto have been at least equal to the devotion of the Swiss in Paris. So let us set about getting up the statue. If a site be wanting Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN will perhaps be able to negotiate the purchase of the cabbage-garden of that lone widow. Since the telegram flashed the fact of the great Irish captivity upon this metropolis its inhabitants have, of course, been impatient for further news. Some sanguine Irishmen have insisted that the whole thing was but a *ruse*; that six hundred Irishmen, in any Sardinian camp, were enough to turn it inside out, and that they would even yet be heard of marching to Rome, after dispersing the Sardinians and Garibaldians, and with CIALDINI and GARIBALDI in their train as prisoners. Other very different and very distressing, not to say impossible reports, are dropping in while we write. It is even averred that there is no account of any great carnage to be received—that there are no deeds of Irish heroism to be recorded—that these heroes, blessed by the Pope, and relied upon for desperate fighting, gave in without anything worth the name of a fight, and have all been taken in a heap, huddled up together like so many of their own pigs. There are most unpleasant rumors that these our compatriots, white men of our common country, have behaved no better than as many Hindoos, and that these six hundred fellows are all sound in skin and quiet captives to a few Italians. This, if true, is very vexatious. We knew they were going out to disgrace us. It cannot but be a blot upon the fame of a free people that cut-throats have gone out from among them to serve as the instruments of despotism. We knew we should have to endure this reproach; but we never thought that six hundred Irishmen could be picked out, even from the refuse of the population, who, be the cause what it may, would surrender without a fight. The Sardinians are treating their prisoners with a contempt which seems to favor the idea that they obtained them without much trouble, and that they do not reckon the captivity of 600 of the Pope's Irish as an achievement. Cunning Count CAVOUR tried to make a favor to England of giving up these valuable acquisitions to the British Minister; but Sir JAMES HUDSON did not think that these chap-fallen heroes came within the definition of "distressed British subjects" whom it is part of his duty to help towards their homes. They are the Pope's soldiers, not ours. We never had any Irish in our service who behaved with the cowardice these men have shown, or who have so softened under the tuition of their priests. But then, indeed, we never sought out the class of Irishmen fit for the work to which these were destined.

So ends the Pope's Irish Brigade. It is a disgrace. The country must feel rather as a family feels when a *mauvais sujet* whom they knew to be a ruffian turns out also to be a sneak. Six hundred men ought to have made a fight for the Pope after taking his money. Much as we hate their cause, we have a national interest in their pluck. They had no right to go abroad and disgrace the name of a Briton in that respect. We all expected at least some good rough fighting from them. Perhaps, however, we ought to have known better. Human creatures who could have been got together for such a cause must have been the off-scourings of the island which gave them birth. They could have had no confidence in each other, or in their cause, or in their leaders. Ireland—brave, loyal and sound-hearted Ireland—proud in the memories o a thousand battles, where shoulder to shoulder we have together gained renown, can well afford to look without much emotion upon the shame of these outcasts. But we wish she had not paraded them before Europe to her own and our discredit. If there is no market in Europe for such services as they can render, the best thing they can now do is to steal back to their homes and hide themselves; they will serve as a warning to theirn eighbors against temptations by recruiting priests.

THE CAPTURE OF PERUGIA.

A Turin letter gives the following particulars respecting the taking of Perugia by Gen. FANTI: "The town was defended by about 3,000 men, who fought with great resolution. The garrison had raised barricades in all parts of the town, and occupied the houses from which they fired upon the Sardinians. Every street was the scene of a conflict; but the assistance afforded to Gen. FANTI by the inhabitants made the struggle much shorter than it would otherwise have been. A considerable portion of the Pontifical carbineers contrived to escape out of the town—the others retired to the citadel, which could not hold out long. Towards evening the fort capitulated, and the whole of the garrison, consisting of 1,600 men, were made prisoners, as well as Gen. SCHMIDT, who commanded them. He is the worthy chief of the adventurers whom the Italians so cordially detest. Switzerland refuses to acknowledge him. He was one of the heroes of that impious war of the Sonderbund, which caused much bloodshed in the Swiss canons. He was subsequently exiled, and if he is again set at liberty he certainly will not find a refuge in Switzerland."

The Growth of British Influence in Central America and its Cause.

From the Manchester Guardian, Sept. 20.

It is not surprising that the newspapers of the United States find in these facts [of the Walker expedition] grounds for very strong dissatisfaction with the policy which their Government has recently pursued. Whether or not they regard the Walker system of levying private war, with the reprobation it must excite in the minds of all men to whom international law is a reality, American citizens cannot see without mortification the growth of English influence in these interesting and important parts of the Western world. To all practical purposes, England is the only Power which is looked to for support in time of need, and is the one, consequently, which succeeds to the esteem and authority naturally conceded in return for protection. That this function and its reward fall almost exclusively to ourselves is, no doubt, *mainly attributable to the shuffling and evasive policy of the American Government, more especially under Mr. Buchanan.* Whether the ultimate success of the fillibusters was believed to be possible as much as we have no doubt it was secretly desired, or whether the President of the United States did not venture to confront the domestic opposition which must be aroused by a manifestly honest endeavor to suppress the nuisance, the result has been the same. The freedom from interference and the total impunity which WALKER and his fellow-rogues have enjoyed, both during the preparation of their successive enteprises, and on their return from abortive attempt, *have been a crying scandal to the modern world.* Thwarted in their constant desire to come to some understanding with the United States, by which these outrages might be prevented, and tired of living in incessant dread of attack from an intangible and almost impalpable enemy, *the Central American republics have come to the conclusion that their only sure reliance is in the protection of Great Britain.* This is a result very different from that which statesmen of Mr. BUCHANAN's school dreamt about a few years ago, but it a natural consequence of the employment of means that will not bear examination to compass objects that it is not convenient to avow.

THE VERY LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Additional News by the Connaught.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The following is additional news by the steamship *Connaught*, which arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning, with Galway dates of the 25th ult.

The King of Naples was supposed to be still at Capua, which town was barricaded and armed. It was reported that the Kings troops and the forces of GARIBALDI had exchanged shots at the outposts near Capua.

The French Minister was to quit Naples on the 27th of September.

GARIBALDI has declared in a letter that there exists an irreconcilable difference between his policy and that of Count CAVOUR's.

It was reported that the quarrel between the Sardinian Government and GARIBALDI had arrived at such a pitch that VICTOR EMANUEL had determined to proceed to Naples for personal intercourse with GARIBALDI.

The Neapolitan Ministry had resigned, and it was reported that Signor CONFORTO had been called upon to form a new one.

The official bulletins of the battle of Castelfidardo and the published details agree with the previous statements concerning it. Among the 600 prisoners taken by the Sardinians were upwards of thirty officers, some of high rank. In consequence of the victory, 4,000 Papal troops, mostly foreigners, including fifty officers and the guards of LAMORICIERE, with six guns, ammunition, etc., capitulated on the 19th of September, and laid down their arms.

CIALDINI conceded honors of war to this body, and permitted them to return home.

LAMORICIERE, with a few horsemen, reached Ancona. Nothing remained of his army except the troops shut up in Ancona, and about 2,000 dispersed in the mountains.

The King of Sardinia had decorated CIALDINI with a grand cross of the Military Order of Savoy.

It was asserted that the Sardinians had advanced as far as Marda.

The Sardinian Government had decided that the French soldiers in the Papal army, taken prisoners, be immediately released.

Gen. FANTI's head-quarters were at Loretto.

The siege artillery had disembarked at the Sardinian camp near Ancona.

The arrival of Gen. GOYON at Rome had, if was said, determined the Pope to remain at Rome.

AUSTRIA.

An incendiary proclamation, calling the people to arms, was introduced into Hungary from Bucharest. All the garrisons in Hungary were replaced on a war footing.

Austria had concentrated great force on the Po, increased the military at Pistolo, and restricted the use of arms in Venetia.

False reports had been current in Paris, that the Austrians had recrossed the Mincio.

THE ROYAL MEETING AT WARSAW.

It was affirmed that NAPOLEON would not visit Warsaw, and had expressed no desire to do so. It was also reported that the Prince of Prussia was not to be there at the same time as the Emperor of Austria.

SYRIA.

It was reported that the French commander in Syria had sent a detailed report of the Syrian affairs to Paris, giving his opinion that Syria will require foreign occupation for at least two years.

OUR RURAL FESTIVALS.

THE STATE FAIR.

A Rainy Day—Arrival of Patchen and Flora Temple—The First Day of the Fair.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ELMIRA, Monday, Oct. 1, 1860.

True to the indications of last evening, the rain commenced falling at 4 o'clock this morning. All the officials, however, gathered on the grounds at an early hour, the police force was sworn in, and then commenced the task of clearing the halls and grounds of all obstructions. Ehe faces of the townspeople were solemnly elongated at the dismal prospect before them; but at sunset, after a continued deluge throughout the day, the heavy clouds broke away, and the skies gave promise of a better day to-morrow.

The horse *Patchen* went over the mile-track five times yesterday morning, in fine style, as I am informed; and *Flora Temple* arrived by last night's train. Both nags are in tip-top condition, and the race on Wednesday, over the Elmira Course, is eagerly anticipated by the jockeys.

Stock and machinery have been pouring into the grounds to-day, and already there is a fair show of blooded cattle in the stalls.

Telegraph wires have been stretched into the Secretary's office, on the grounds, and the Associated Press will have the benefit of its lightning reporter.

FIRST DAY.

TUESDAY, Oct. 2.

This morning dawned, and the heavy fogs hung like a pall over the town and Fair Grounds, but still the work of preparation went cherrily on; and the crowd at the Business Office was dense, though good-natured, while the entries soon ran up among the thousands, and the line of goods for exhibition was almost unbroken throughout the entire day.

About 3 P. M., after a gentle shower, the clouds at last gave way, and a bright Autumnal sun lighted up the scene with its cherry rays.

The entries at sunset reached 2,500, and would have been largely increased but for Monday's severe storm. The additions to the display of Floral, Domestic and Mechanics' Hall were numerous and interesting.

Class No. 1, consists of Cattle, and there is alruad a goodly display of stock of the favorite blooded breeds.

There are several famous herds of Ayrshires now in the stalls, and one bull, *Neil Gow*, from Herkimer County, is certainly one of the most noble animals I ever saw. This magnificent creature is four years old, spotted like a leopard, with a hide as sleek and glossy as Mazeppa's coal-black steed. Several notable cows of this breed attracted much attention and elicited high praise from the knowing ones.

A herd of beautiful Short-horned Durhams, belonging to Mr. SHELDON, of Ontario County, formerly a New-York merchant, are also classed fer exhibition, and will ably compete for first premiums.

A fine bull of the same breed, belonging to Mr. SAYRES, of the same County challenged admiration, and won it, too, from all observers.

Mr. COOK, of Jefferson County, has contributed a large herd of Devons to the exhibition, and the lovers of beautiful stock may well feel grateful to him for an hour of enjoyment.

ERASTUS CORNING, of Albany, has sent forward his noble herd of Herefords, and they are, as a herd, decidedly the feature of the exhibition. Two cows, with monster calves, are, perhaps, unsurpassed. To my taste, however, the small, graceful and, it might be said, lady-like Alderneys, excel all the rest. One cow, in particular, with her beautiful calf, would make a fit picture for the pencil of ROSA BONHEUR, and it is not to be wondered at that an artist such as she is should have selected the barn-yards and cattle-sheds as her fields of observation and exquisite limning.

The accessions to the department assigned to the sheep are as yet not very noticeable, though several small flocks of Merinoes are well worthy of admiration.

Some splendid horses were on the ground to-day, and more are constantly arriving, so that the anticipated display of this noble stock will doubtless be very large and highly interesting.

In the machinery department the splendid bells on exhibition from the foundry of JONES & Co., of Troy, N. Y., are worthy of special notice. *Imprimis*, there is a chime of eleven sweet-toned bells, on which can be played "one hundred tunes"—and if so many, why not more? as I asked the foreman. Then there is a melodious church bell weighing 2,000 pounds.

The streets to-night are thronged—the skies are bright, and promise a pleasant morrow to us all. S. W.

Agricultural Fair in St. Lawrence County.

NOTES OF A CORRESPONDENT AMONG THE COUNTRY FAIRS.

OGDENSBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1860.

The fifth annual Fair of the St. Lawrence International Agricultural and Mechanics' Society commenced on the grounds of the Society, here, yesterday. The grounds are distant two miles from the dépôt of the Northern New-York Railroad, *viâ* which you get here at the unseasonable hour when graveyards are popularly supposed to yawn, and disembodied spirits to revisit the glimpses of the moon.

This Society is an offshoot of the regular County Society, which holds its Fairs at Canton—not the Canton in the land of the sublime-faced HOANG-TI, but the Canton where the lamented SILAS WRIGHT lived and died. Though of a rival Society, born of local jealousy, the International Fairs have merit—yet not sufficient merit to enable them to dim the lustre of the light at Canton, where, report saith, is held the best County Fair in the State.

The grounds comprise perhaps forty acres, and are pleasantly situated on the banks of the romantic Oswegatchie, where lang syne the red Indian paddled his light canoe. The aspect they present is not first-class; you note the peculiarity that, though the fences and buildings have a well-seasoned, not to say rickety, look; still there is about the grounds an appearance of crudity, suggestive of unripe persimmons. The officers are courteous in the extreme, and the employes tinged with verdancy—two traits you have often noticed as marked traits of "opposition lines." A handsome grove covers that portion of the land which lies along the river-shore, and the officers of the Society make the great mistake of "making nothing of it." Its only use seems to be that of carriage-house and horse-stable for visitors who come aristocratically—that is to say, in their "own private conveyance," be the same dog-cart or coach with armorial emblazonments.

The halls are four in number. The first, Floral Hall, (which is a large tent,) is the grand attraction of this Fair. It is beautiful, exceedingly. Around its sides are ranged the usual articles of needlework, fine art, light manufactures, and things generally ornamental. You see this as you stand at the entrance of the bower of beauty and "look beyond." The entrance is a cedar-clad arch, with a euchloric inscription overhead, that blows the trumpet of "INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRY" modestly and appropriately. Brobdignagian vases stand at either side of the way; they may not be whited sepulchres, but they are of that style of Italian marble which is ruined if you take your penknife and scrape off the paint. The central portion of the tent is occupied by a luxuriance of flowers and evergreens that description defieth. A pyramidal elevation, giving forth odors of sweet-smelling cedar and aromatic pansy; innumerable arches of green, besprent with many-hued blossoms; temples of solid floral masonry; a wilderness of garlands and festooning overhead; bright-eyed and rosy-lipped Canadian and American lasses, testifying to the internationality of the Fair. By-the-way, I should remind the reader that Canada is close by; when you are in Ogdensburgh you are on the Northern jumping-off place of this glorious Confederacy. Prescott, an old Canadian town, is under your very nose—a (big) stone's throw across the hybrid waters where the Oswegatchie and the St. Lawrence commingle lovingly. You see any quantity of Canadian belles, in jaunty plumed round hats and dark plaided shawls.

In Vegetable Hall, the customary display of wondrous "garding sass."

In Mechanical Hall, many useful affairs, which need not occupy space here.

In Music Hall, a large collection of fine instruments, which break silence harmoniously.

There is a place for showing stock; but the show is next to nothing in this department. There is the inevitable trotting-course, but the trotting is not noteworthy. I reserve my chance of space for a full description of the Model County Fair, at Canton. S.

CANTON, Friday, Sept. 28, 1860.

The St. Lawrence County Agricultural Society is now holding its annual Fair on the grounds it owns at this place. Unlike Fair grounds generally, the place of exhibition is within reasonable walking distance of the "business centre" of the village. I have "been there," I have examined things there, and I am prepared to say that the St. Lawrence County Agricultural Society approves the correctness of common report, in that it has a model ground, and is generally managed after a model manner, worthy of imitation by all country Agricultural Societies everywhere.

You reach the grounds by a street which runs along the shore of the Grasse River—a pleasant though impetuous little stream that tumbles along between verdant banks; and, making the acquaintance of Mr. WINSLOW, the Secretary, and Mr. BOGUE, the Treasurer, at the business office, you turn to a scrutiny of "the place and its contents." You are in a picturesque grove, uneven as to *terra firma*. The grounds have an old and unique look, yet not in any respect a dilapidated one. You saunter up a gently rising ground, in the shade of the luxuriant trees—passing a trio of tents where drums are beating, and sword-swallowers, living skeletons, bears, negro minstrels and other "objects of interest" may be seen for a consideration—and reach Agricultural Hall. You find you are not puzzled to know what you are looking at at this Fair, wherever you go. Each hall is provided with a sign, painted in large black letters, so that he who runs may read. The different departments in each hall are also indicated by signs. Let me recommend this feature to the especial consideration of all managers of Fairs. In Agricultural Hall there is of vegetables and so forth a large display. You turn to Manufacturers' Hall and find a collection of stoves and similar wares, of the usual character. I here noticed a cheese-hoop, carved out of the solid tree, and having no seam or crevice in it. It was the work of a poor creature afflicted with St. Vitus' dance, or some ill of the sort, who wriggled and twisted incessantly, and looked at me through a pair of spectacles, with a pair of eyes that, to save me, I could not tell whether they squinted out or in; I believe they did both alternately. A man asked the carver "how he could make such a hoop, when he wriggled so?" He answered and said: "Bress your shoul, how d'you s'pose a man could make er hoop and set still all time—huh?" Passing by the several other halls, and a most astounding display of eating-stands and dining-rooms—enough for a State Fair—you enter Floral Hall, or Tent. It is a beautiful abode of all things lovely—pictures, pieces of statuary, a wilderness of flowers, and fruit in profusion. In the centre a terraced pyramid of evergreens, some fifteen or twenty feet high, loaded with bouquets, garlands, &c. Running completely around the tent, a series of evergreen arches, adorned with flowers. You pass out and cross the trotting-course into the inclosed grassland. Here you find a large collection of agricultural implements, from stump-pullers to fanning-mills. (Mr. GREELEY delivered an Address at a Town Fair at Gouverneur, near here, a few days since, and remarked with surprise, in his paper, that there was a deficient show of agricultural implements—not a subsoil plow, nor a drain-tile, present, (with an exclamation-point,) and thought St. Lawrence County would yet use those articles! Possibly. Mr. GREELEY, however, should not gauge the character of a county by a little town show; he would have seen a different state of things had he staid to view the County Fair here.)

This grass land is also used as a place for the exhibition of horses of all kinds. The accommodating sign-boards again: they tell you where are the stallions, where the colts and brood mares, and so on to the end of the equine chapter. Next you visit the stock-sheds—the handsomest I ever saw—new, high, wide, shingle-roofed, and labeled with the inevitable signs. The show of stock is very fine, nearly two hundred head. The swine-pens, poultry-stands, sheep-pens, &c., are near by. Adjoining the grounds here you see a pasture of twenty acres, free for exhibitors. The Society owns sixty acres of land. Forty they inclose for the Fair, and twenty they reserve for pasture land. We return now to the Dairy Hall, where the show is finer than that usually seen at State Fairs. The exhibitors are between one and two hundred, I am told. Their comely boxes of cheese and tubs of butter fill the hall to repletion. St. Lawrence County hitherto has sent the bulk of its butter and cheese to Boston; this year more will go to New-York than elsewhere; thousands of tons have already been sent.

The attendance at this Fair is very large. The people come in great throngs, and crowd the grounds, all in holiday attire. Trotting and running for large purses is an important feature of the Fair, but it has rained, and the track is heavy, so that the programme is interfered with. The best running time made has been 2:27, two-mile heat; trotting, nothing to mention. S.

Assault upon the Commander of the British War Steamer Gladiator.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

Capt. HINCKLEY, of the British steamer *Gladiator*, came to the city yesterday morning, and went, in company with Mr. EASTMAN, acting British Consul in the absence of Mr. MURE, to see Mayor MONROE about making arrangements for the transfer of the sick men on board the *Gladiator*, from the vessel to the hospital.

After arranging matters with the Mayor, Captain HINCKLEY and Mr. EASTMAN walked down St. Charles-street, and stopped at the St. Charles Hotel bar-room to take some refreshment. There were some gentlemen in the room at the time, friends of the late Gen. WALKER and of his men. They had been conversing about a statement made that the men brought here by the *Gladiator* had not met with proper treatment on board, some having, it was said, been left seventy-two hours without any food, and this report had greatly excited and incensed their feelings. As Capt. HINCKLEY and Mr. EASTMAN approached the bar, three of these gentlemen came up, (or were already at the bar, we know not which,) another of their friends came up and one of them remarked to him, "Have you seen any of these — Britishers?" The gentlemen replied, "No, but I see one now," and thereupon struck Capt. HINCKLEY in the face. Mr. EASTMAN rushing in between them, received also a blow on the side of the head.

People then came running in from all directions, and Capt. HINCKLEY and Mr. EASTMAN retreated out of the bar-room. The scuffle lasted but a few seconds, and had long been over when the crowd were still seriously inquiring what had taken place. This gathering of people immediately after the occurrence is what gave rise to the idea that Capt. HINCKLEY had been mobbed—a rumor that was current about the streets for a long time after.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—FOR FRIDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Short Causes.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1353, 4561, 4265, 4263, 4195, 5369, 5437, 4087, 3429, 4115, 4519, 5543, 5383, 4829, 5571, 4195, 2369, 1727, 5545, 5691, 5489, 5441, 5917, 2485, 5539, 5483, 5457, 5295, 5309, 4835. *Part II.*—Nos. 5378, 4644, 2362, 4324, 5536, 5278, 2044, 4024, 1458, 2426, 5532, 2004, 1698, 2188, 5872, 5518, 5250, 5368, 5424, 5442, 5558, 5858, 5286, 5316, 5210, 5612, 5222, 4888, 5610.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned to next Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 661, 701, 705, 707, 711, 713, 716½, 717, 719, 727, 729, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 763, 765. *Part II.*—Nos. 728, 730, 732, 278, 738, 752, 754, 756, 758.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2591, 2061, 1645, 2055, 2056, 1856, 373, 7, 2137, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2144, 405, 215. *Part II.*—Nos. 2145, 2146, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 379, 380, 381, 97, 108, 1863.

Appeal in Admiralty.

POSSESSION OF VESSEL—CALIFORNIA STATUTE—POWER OF ATTORNEY.

John Richardson et al. vs. *The Schooner G. H. Montague.*—This is a libel filed in the U. S. Circuit Court, Judge NELSON presiding, to recover the possession of the schooner by the owners. The proofs are very voluminous and complicated, embracing some nine hundred folios in manuscript. It is not denied but that the libelants were the original owners of the vessel, nor but that the claimant is a *bona fide* purchaser for value. The question in the case is, whether or not Atwater, who sold and conveyed her to the claimant, had, at the time of the conveyance, obtained the title of the libelants. We agree, if he possessed the title at the time, though obtained through fraud and covin, the claimant being a *bona fide* purchaser, is to be protected. And hence the libelants are bound to show that they have not parted with the title, or in other words, that Atwater had not acquired it. It is quite clear, if the question was simply between the libelants and Atwater, or between Mix and them, from whom Atwater derived the possession, there could be no great difficulty in disposing of it, as Mix took possession professedly for the benefit of the libelants, and the proofs show that Atwater is chargeable with notice of the circumstances, and acted in the sale to the claimant in collusion with Mix.

The question of title depends upon two grounds:

(1.) A sale of the vessel at San Francisco, California, under judgments and executions obtained against her before a Justice of the Peace, and

(2.) A sale under a power of attorney executed by the libelants with others.

I.—As to the sale under the judgments and executions:

By an act of the State of California power is conferred on Justices of the Peace to issue process to seize boats or vessels used in navigating the waters of the State, among other things, for damages arising for the non-performance of contracts touching the transportation of persons or property. Sections three and twelve provide, substantially, that a plaintiff wishing to institute a suit against the vessel, shall file her by name, and file it with the Justice. Section four, the complaint shall set forth the plaintiff's demand in all its particulars, and shall be verified by the affidavit of the plaintiff or some other credible person.

The weight of the proof in the case is, that these provisions were not fully complied with, and as they are jurisdictional facts, it is claimed that the Justice acquired no jurisdiction over the vessel. We have before us the testimony of the Justice, and copies of his docket. The latter makes no allusion to the complaint, and the evidence of the Justice is not explicit, or very full upon the point, especially, in respect to the verification of the complaints, for some twenty suits or more were instituted. An attorney for the plaintiff, whose partner instituted the proceedings before the Justice, and who on the return day of the warrants appeared himself, to conduct the cases, has been examined for the libelants, and his testimony is very explicit and full, that the steps required by the Justice to give jurisdiction had not been complied with, and so satisfied was he that the Court had acquired no jurisdiction over the vessel that he withdrew from the cases to avoid responsibility as a trespasser. He looked into the complaints for the express purpose of ascertaining if proceedings had been in conformity with the injunctions of the statute.

The jurisdiction conferred is limited and special, and summary and severe in its execution, and parties seeking the benefit of it should be held to a strict compliance with all the preliminary steps enjoined by the statute before seizure of the property. This is not only the general principle applicable to Courts of inferior jurisdiction, but should be specially enforced in cases where the seizure and summary disposition of property follows.

It is said that the general agent of the owners, who was present, appeared and made some defence to the suits. But it is a sufficient answer to say, that this could not confer jurisdiction upon the Justice over the vessel. That depended upon the statute, and a compliance with its provisions. If the case had been a proceeding *in personam*, the appearance might have waived any irregularity in the service of the process, or objection to jurisdiction over the person.

We are of opinion, therefore, that Mix took no title under the purchase.

2. Then as to title under the power of attorney. This power referred to articles of association which these libelants and others had entered into, in which the former had brought in the vessel as stock, at the price of $12,000, and in which it was agreed that, at the termination of the articles, the vessel should be sold for the benefit of the association at public auction. The power in question was made and executed to carry into effect this provision in the articles; and it is a sale under the execution of the power thus given, and for the purpose stated, that the claimant sets up as vesting Mix, and under him Atwater, with the title. The sale, under the power, was made to Mix without any consideration. We do not, however, place any weight upon this latter fact.

The simple question is whether the power was executed within its terms?

We think not. The articles of association referred to in the power, and with notice of which Mix and all persons claiming under him are chargeable with notice, is explicit that the sale was to be a public sale for the benefit of the association, and the power directed it should be made in conformity with the requirement of the articles and not contrary to them.

Instead of a public sale, Mix went from San Francisco in pursuit of the two persons who held the power, and who were mining in the mountains of California, and persuaded them by false representations to sign a bill of sale without any consideration. The sale was a private one, when the power only authorized a public one.

We are therefore of opinion that no title passed under the power.

There are other questions in the case, such as whether the act of California conferred or intended to confer jurisdiction over vessels not exclusively engaged in navigating the internal waters of the State, and whether the Sheriff or Constable, and not the Marshal of the City of San Francisco, was the proper officer to execute the processes issued under the statute. But, we do not deem it important to notice them, as we are satisfied the ground upon which we have placed the case must control the decision.

Decree below reversed, and that libelants recover the possession of the vessel.

For appellants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict, and Mr. Stoughton; for appellees, Messrs. Cleveland, Titus & Chapman, and Judge Beebe.

The Artisans' Bank Troubles.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT—MR. CAMP HELD DISQUALIFIED.

George P. Gordon and John C. Crossman vs. *The Artisans' Bank and one other suit.*—This matter was again before Justice LEONARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of determining who should be appointed Receiver.

Mr. Byrne, on behalf of the plaintiffs, asked that the case be further postponed until this day, (Friday,) that the parties might further confer with each other in regard to objections to Mr. Camp, and to afford them an opportunity to mutually agree upon some one, if possible.

Justice LEONARD stated that he had made up his mind to appoint a party that had not been named at all. So far as the adjournment was thought to be necessary to give time to raise other objections to Mr. Camp, that was useless, as his Honor had determined that the objection that Mr. Camp was a Director of the bank was sufficient, and was fatal to his appointment. Were it not for this merely technical objection Mr. Camp was as good a party as could be named.

Mr. Byrne then asked that the Court would permit the parties to agree upon some one if it were possible, and adjourn the matter for that purpose.

A party, who had not before appeared, objected to any further delay, urging that it was dangerous to the interests of dealers and depositors with the Bank.

Mr. Byrne stated that if parties felt thus, and their interests were any more important than those of his clients they might pay the amount this action was brought for, and settle the Receivership among themselves. Other counsel for different parties joined in requesting a postponement, stating that it was thought the parties could agree upon an appointment.

The Court stated that if there was any hopes of such an agreement the matter might go over as requested. It was so ordered. Subsequently it was announced that the parties interested were desired to meet at the Bank at 2 o'clock for consultation.

The Japanese Appropriation.

ARGUMENT ON DEMURRER.

Levi S. Chatfield vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This case was fully stated in the TIMES of July 27 and Aug. 15.

In August the matter came up at Chambers of the Supreme Court on a motion for an injunction to restrain the Common Council from confirming the appropriation. Justice Sutherland denied the motion. The case now comes up at Special Term of the Court, before Justice BONNEY, on demurrer; the defendants interposing such on the ground, first, that Mr. Chatfield has no standing in Court as a corporator or taxpayer, and as such is not entitled to be heard; and for the additional reason, in the second place, that the action was premature, in that it sought to restrain what might never transpire, even did an injunction not issue. The Common Council might never confirm the appropriation. In that case what need of the action.

Mr. Chatfield then contended that he was properly in Court as plaintiff, joined with other taxpayers, and that his action was not premature, as he did not undertake to restrain an intention—but acts indicating and tending to consummate an intention.

He went over in detail the allegations of the complaint, the substance of which is as follows.

First—That plaintiff is a taxable inhabitant of the City of New-York, and has been for six years, and is liable to pay future taxes on house and lot No. 111 Lexington-avenue.

Second—That his taxes have been constantly on the increase, over 200 per cent. in five years. That the increase was for unworthy objects and the effect of a corrupt administration of the City Government.

Third—That on 5th June, 1860, the Common Council adopted a resolution appropriating $30,000 of the people's money, derived from taxation, to the reception and entertainment of the Japanese Embassy; that a Committee of Reception was appointed; that the Committee directed a ball to be given at the Metropolitan Hotel on the 26th of June.

Fourth—That the Committee caused tickets of admission to the ball to be issued; that Committee and members of Common Council sold the tickets at from $10 to $100 each, and pocketed the proceeds.

Fifth—That the ball was given, and all persons, taxpayers and others, were excluded, except the holders of the tickets, and door-keepers placed to exclude them, and the people's money used to give a ball from which they were excluded, without legal warrant or authority.

Sixth—That, although only $30,000 were appropriated, bills had been audited by Common the Council or Committee at $105,000, and Leland's bill at $91,000, including expenses of the ball; that amount expended by Lelands did not exceed $10,000; that before it was audited at $91,000 it was agreed that the Common Council or members of it should receive 33⅓ per cent. of it, and it was audited and allowed after such agreement.

Seventh—That it is the intention of the Common Council to impose these bills by tax on taxable inhabitants, and of the Comptroller to place the same in the tax list, and collect the same of taxable inhabitants.

Eighth—That the City authorities have no power to impose taxes for such purposes.

Mr. Anderson, for corporation, then enlarged upon the points of the demurrer, replying to many outside matters, as he contended, brought into the discussion by Mr. Chatfield. He contended, that if the Court recognized the right of the plaintiff to sue, and held that an injunction would lie in such a case, then the Court would soon be overwhelmed with litigations and stormed by litigants, and the Common Council could do no act, pass no resolution, but that some person would object, and have the privilege of bringing his objections into Court. Besides, should the Court encourage such injunctions. So far from its having the effect to purify the Common Council, it would tend to cause the people to allow the election to go by default, supposing that any gross proceeding on the part of that body, could be restrained and prevented by the Courts. Thus the Courts would be looked to for that check to corruption which should be found at the polls. Decision was reserved.

L. S. Chatfield, in person; H. H. Anderson, opposed.

The Omnibus Suit Again Postponed.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co. vs. *Schuyler et al.*—This case was again before Justice INGRAHAM, for the purpose of settling the findings of fact and law, as proposed by the defendant.

The defence, embracing so many parties, and so many counsel having to be heard, the matter was not concluded.

Adjourned to Oct. 15.

Baggage Lien.

RIGHTS OF HOTEL-KEEPERS.

A. W. Daly vs. *Hawley D. Clapp.*—This was an action against the proprietor of the Everett House for baggage alleged to have been detained by him, or the value thereof, estimated at about $400.

The action now came on for trial in the Superior Court, before Justice BOSWORTH, and no one appearing for the defendant, the evidence of plaintiff was taken, after which the Jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $405 12.

The plaintiff sued as assignee of one Roberts, who boarded at the Everett House to the amount of $425, and for which Mr. Clapp detained the baggage under an alleged lien. The plaintiff claimed that a lien would not lie in this case, as Roberts was a *boarder* and not a *guest*. The Court so ruled, and the case resulted accordingly.

Action for Divorce.

ALLEGED FRAUD IN A MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

Esther Block vs. *Morris G. Block.*—This was an action to obtain a divorce or to set aside a marriage, on the ground that it was effected by fraud on the part of the defendant.

The case was referred to B. Leffingwell, Esq., and the report of the referee coming in, motion was made before Justice SUTHERLAND, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, that the report be confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

After hearing the motion the Court held that there was no evidence that the plaintiff was taken away and married in such a way as to make it an offence on the part of the defendant. Nor was there sufficient evidence that cohabitation did not follow. Without sufficient proof on these points the divorce or decree asked could not be granted. The case was referred back for further evidence. This case was stated in the TIMES of July 10, under the title, "Too Young by Half," and will probably be remembered. The plaintiff alleged that she was under the age of fourteen at the time of the marriage; that she was married without the consent of her parents or guardian; and that the marriage was not consummated by cohabitation. The infant bride was sent to Europe to suspend her affections and to remove her from the unhappy groom.

T. G. Swartwout, for plaintiff; A. Frank for defendant.

An Old Divorce Case.

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

Elizabeth N. Johnson vs. *Wm. S. Johnson.*—This was an old case, and was fully stated in the TIMES of June 8th and 9th.

The case was then tried in the Superior Court, at Special Term, and after the plaintiff closed a motion to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the charge of cruel and inhuman treatment had not been substantiated was granted.

This was a motion for a new trial, made before Justice MONCRIEF, in the same branch of the Court. The motion was based on the ground that on the trial of the cause the Court erred in excluding the evidence of Mrs. Johnson as a witness against her husband in her own behalf.

The motion was denied.

The motion and its result has placed a construction upon the 399th section of the Code, as amended in April last, relative to evidence of such a character.

Wm. W. Norton for plaintiff and motion; Moses Ely for defendant opposed.

Damages for Personal Injuries.

Edward Potter vs. *John Odier.*—On the 28th of October, 1859, the plaintiff herein was injured while passing the premises No. 95 John street, by the fall of a derrick there in use. He sued the owner of the premises for damages, but the Court holding that the contractor was the party liable, action was now brought in the Common Pleas Court against the contractor who was using the derrick.

The defendant avers that high winds caused the fall of the derrick, and that it is in no respect owing to negligence on his part.

The case is still on in Part first, before Judge BRADY. Hull & Cannobel for plaintiff; Benedict & Boardman for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

THOMAS J. MUNDAY, LATE MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY, SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

On Wednesday, as we stated, Mr. Thomas J. Munday, late member of Assembly, who had pleaded guilty to an indecent assault in a former term of this Court, before Recorder BARNARD, and who was then remanded for sentence, until such time as inquiry could be made into his state of mind, and other matters incident to the case, was to have been sentenced by the Recorder, such inquiries having been made, and the result proven to be unsatisfactory. But as we have said, Mr. Munday did not choose to appear, and by order of the Recorder his bail was forfeited, his bondsman being Mr. William Miner, the City Register. On Wednesday night, being discovered at Hoboken by Capt. Dowling, he accompanied him back to the City, and was confined in the Sixth Ward Station-house. Yesterday morning he was brought into Court, and placed at the bar for sentence.

Addressing the Recorder, he said that the charge against him had been exaggerated by the newspapers, and in the first instance it was made from malicious motives, by persons opposed to him. He had not meant to forfeit his bail, nor did he intend to run away, as he had interests which necessitated his stay in the City. But, having no counsel in Court to speak for him, his friends had advised him to go to Hoboken. He regretted very much that the Recorder had ordered his bail to be forfeited, as Mr. Miner, the Register, was his particular friend, whose kindness he would, under no circumstance, return with an act of ingratitude. If he had committed the offence charged against him, it must have been committed when he was not himself.

Before passing sentence, Recorder BARNARD observed that he would have been sentenced some time since if it had been the usage of the Court to dispose

of bail cases during the Summer months. Such had never been the case since the organization of the Court. He had been blamed for not passing sentence, when it would have been contrary to all precedent to have done so. However, the defendant having duly entered his plea of guilty in open Court, it was now his (the Recorder's) painful duty to sentence him. It was a matter, indeed, for sorrow, to see a man who had occupied an honorable and highly responsible legislative position, standing at the bar on such a charge. But the Court could be no respecter of persons, and its sentence was, in justice to its own dignity, and the safety of the people, that the defendant should be sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

Munday, who had evidently expected to be let off with a fine, was greatly downcast at this result.

Patrick McKenna was tried for forgery in the second degree for attempting to pass a $3 bill on the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Indiana. He was convicted, but as there was some doubt whether he knew the exact character of the bill, he was sentenced only to three months in the Penitentiary.

George Lamay pleaded guilty to forgery in the second degree, in passing counterfeit $5 bills, of which he had several in his possession, on the Blackstone Bank of Massachusetts. He was sent for two years to the State Prison.

Harvey Smith pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Wm. Fowler was tried for an assault on Mary Ring, and acquitted.

Henry Meyer, also charged with an assault, was acquitted.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Ocean Bank* vs. *Ohio Life and Trust Company.*—Order entered by consent.

Matter of B. & F. Broderick.—Motion denied.

Matter of Eighth-avenue Bank.—Order granted.

Brown vs. *Bigler.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Kirkland, &c., vs. *de Arrigunoga.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Chapman vs. *Roberts.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

LEONARD, J.—*Hetzel* vs. *Harmann.*—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Bellows* vs. *Folsom.*—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

HILTON, J.—*Morrison et al.* vs. *Narod.*—Motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 4.

$50,000 U. S. 5s. 1874....102½	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.. 46½
5,000 Tenn. State 6s. '90. 90½	100 do........s30 46⅝
36,000 do..........s3 90	300 do........s3 46¾
2,000 Virginia State 6s. 91½	50 do........s60 46¾
16,000 N. C. State 6s... 98½	100 do........b3 47
6,000 Missouri State 6s. 78½	250 do........c 46⅞
5,000 Erie 2d M. bonds. 99	400 do........ 46⅜
25,000 Mich. So. 2d M. bs. 61	50 do........b10 46⅞
5,000 Har. 2d M. Bs... 96	100 Ill. Cen. R. S...b60 84½
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.. 96½	50 do........b30 84
11,000 LaC. & M. L. G. B.. 22	100 do........b60 84
3,000 Gal. & Chic. 1M. 95¾	50 do........ 83¾
1,000 do........ 95¾	200 do........b10 83¾
3,000 do........ 96	400 do........ 83½
60 Bank of Commerce.101	550 do........ 83
124 Mech. B'king Asso.,103½	100 do........s60 82
10 Com'wealth Bank. 96½	50 do........b30 83
100 Canton Company.. 21¼	225 do........ 82½
100 do........b30 21⅜	500 do........ 82¾
10 Del. & Hud. Can. Co. 96	200 do........s30 82½
200 Schuyl. Nav. Pref. 48½	100 do........ 82⅝
100 Pacific Mail St. Co. 83	200 Reading Railroad.. 46½
150 do........ 84	500 do........ 46¼
450 N. Y. Central R... 87½	200 do........s10 46¼
2750 do........ 87⅜	50 Clev. & Pitts. R.b30 13
200 do........s10 87½	50 do........ 12
200 do........b10 87⅝	50 do........ 12½
100 do........s60 87½	5 Clev., Col. & Cin.R. 97
850 do........s3 87¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R.....c 73⅞
900 do........b60 88½	1200 do........ 74
100 do........s10 87⅞	100 do........b20 74
200 do........b60 88¾	100 do........b30 74½
100 do........b60 89	100 do........s30 74
100 do........s60 88	100 do........s30 74½
200 do........ 88	300 do........ 74⅛
500 Har. R. Pref....b30 51½	300 do........s10 74¼
100 do........b60 51½	100 do........c 74½
200 do........ 50¾	50 do........b30 74¾
400 do........ 50	50 do........b30 74⅞
200 Erie Railroad...s30 38	2500 Clev. & Tol. R.... 44
50 do........ 37	400 do........b60 45
100 do........ 37¼	200 do........s30 44
650 do........ 37½	100 do........s30 44¼
200 do........b3 38	100 do........s60 44¼
300 do........b10 38	350 do........ 44¼
50 Erie R. Ass. Stock. 36	100 do........s30 44½
100 Hudson Riv. R. s10 62	300 do........b60 45½
200 do........ 62	100 Chic. & Rk. Isl. R. s60 72
50 do........s10 61⅞	400 do........b20 72
50 do........b10 62	275 do........ 72
50 do........s30 61¾	100 do........ 71⅞
700 Harlem Railroad.. 21¼	100 do........s30 71
1100 do........ 21½	233 do........ 71½
200 do........b60 22	500 do........ 71¼
100 do........ 21⅝	50 do........b60 72
1000 do........ 21¾	300 do........s10 71
100 do........s10 21¾	800 do........ 71
6 Second-av. R..... 101	200 Chic. Bur. & Q. R. 84
20 Sixth-av. Railroad 138	100 do........b15 85
400 Mich. Cen. R..... 67	250 do........ 86
100 do........s10 67	50 do........s10 86
150 do........s30 67¼	50 do........s30 86
350 do........s60 67¼	50 do........s60 86
350 do........ 67¾	100 do........s60 86¾
100 do........s60 67½	500 do........ 87
200 do........b60 68½	100 do........b30 87½
345 M. S. & N. I. R.... 52	200 do........b30 87¾
300 Mill. & Miss. R.... 12½	300 do........b60 88
150 do........b30 13	500 LaC. & Mill. R,.... 1¼

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Missouri State 6s 78	100 Erie Railroad...b60 37
2,000 E. R. 3d M. bs. '83.101	100 do........s30 36¼
3,000 Mich. Cen. 8 P c. 1M. S. Fn'd. Conv't bs. 97	200 Mich. So. & N. I. R. 21¾
	150 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S. 46½
250 Canton Co......b60 22	100 Cl. & Tol. R.....s60 43¾
200 Pacific Mail St. Co. 84	10 do........ 44¼
5 U. S. Trust Co.....130	200 do........b3 44
155 New-York Cen. R...87½	500 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.... 82
300 do........b10 87¾	100 do........s30 82
300 do........s10 87½	500 do........ 82½
100 do........b60 88½	100 do........s30 82½
100 do........b30 88	100 Clev. & Pitts. R. b30 13
100 do........s30 87½	200 Gal. & Chic. R..... 74
300 do........ 87⅝	200 do........ 73¾
100 Hudson River R. b30 63	100 do........b10 73¾
500 Harlem Railroad. s10 21½	150 do........ 73½
300 do........ 21⅝	100 do........b20 74
200 do........s10 21⅜	150 do........ 73⅝
100 Harlem R. Pref'd . 50	450 Chic. & Rk. I. R... 70½
100 do........b30 50¼	25 do........ 70⅜
100 do........ 49½	100 do........b30 71
100 Mich. Cent. R...s30 67	100 Chic. B'n & Q. R... 86½
100 do........ 67¼	50 do........b30 87
100 do........s60 67½	100 do........s30 86¾
400 do........b60 69	100 do........s60 86½
200 do........s60 67½	

THURSDAY, Oct. 4—P. M.

There was a renewed and brisky continued pressure to sell Stocks at the early Board this morning, which continued until about 2 o'clock; the speculators for the fall, as well as the weaker holders of Stocks among the *Bulls*, operating with much freedom, both for cash and on time. The only decided resistance to the decline on the first call of the Share list was on New-York Central, for which heavy orders appeared and from strong parties. The offers to sell at 87½ cash were quickly taken up, and the price subsequently touched 88 cash and 89 buyers' option. But the other New-York Stocks and most of the Westerns proving weak, and the prices made about 1½@2 ℔ cent. below the lowest figures of yesterday, even Central yielded for a short time to the pressure, and sold on the Street at 87½@¼ ℔ cent. At the Second Board the demand improved, first on Central and subsequently through nearly the whole list, and the general tone of the dealings was less favorable to the *Bear* sellers. In regard to the Western Stocks, particularly such as have it in contemplation to resume dividends, they felt the effect of the Rock Island trick of Tuesday more severely through the dealings this morning than at any time since it occurred, and the feeling appeared to be that it would require a day or two longer for the market to recover from this sudden shock to confidence from a quarter hitherto regarded as at least indifferently honest. And as the same cause had evidently disturbed certain Money loans on the Street upon this and other stocks—thus adding to the apparent sharpness of demand for accommodation felt and noticed yesterday—the speculators for the decline seized upon the advantage, and were greatly emboldened to follow the market down with their options, even upon stocks like Illinois Central and Michigan Central, which ordinarily have two markets to support them. Thus, while Illinois was quoted in our morning dispatches from Europe at the equivalent of 89½@90 ℔ cent. in London, it sold here as low as 82 ℔ cent., and in very considerable parcels. It seemed doubtful, however, at the close of the day, whether the movement will go much further in the same direction without eliciting free orders to buy for the rise again. There was a further fall in Missouri State Stock, and a sale of $50,000 United States fives was made at a concession of ⅛@½ ℔ cent. from the previous transactions. Virginias and Tennessees also ½ ℔ cent. down. In Railway Bonds, Eries and Michigan Centrals continued firm and in request, while there were some forced sales of Michigan Southern Seconds at a decline of 4@5 ℔ cent. About 4 o'clock the Street dealings on the Share list closed about as follows:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Central........	88	88½	R. Island........	72⅛	72
Erie........	39	36¾	Toledo........	45	44½
Harlem........	22¼	22	M. Southern....	22	21¾
Hudson........	62½	63	Galena........	75½	74
Reading........	46¾	46½	M. Guaranteed	47½	46¾

The demand for Money from the Brokers was less urgent than yesterday, and before 2 o'clock there was quite a let up in the inquiry and some considerable balances carried over for want of employment. The sudden change was so far remarked as to impart a better confidence to cash buyers of Stocks at the Second Board. The market for mercantile discounts is also quoted rather easier in the currency for prime indorsed bills at 7 ℔ cent., and for good single names and fair lists of indorsements at the advanced rates of last week, the range being from 8 to 10 ℔ cent. The supply of Exchange is reported on the increase, and the appearance of further competition among sellers for the *Adriatic*, and other steamers sailing on Saturday, is such as to unsettle the market and widen the extreme quotations for first-class Bank bills from 109⅝ all the way down to 109 ℔ cent; merchant bills 108½@109 ℔ cent.

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad line in the month of September, were in 25 working days:

	1859.	1860.		
Freight....	$117,749 45	$171,535 00	Inc..	$53,785 55
Passengers.	46,090 16	51,077 80	Inc..	4,987 64
Mails, &c....	5,024 88	3,283 29	Dec..	1,741 59
Pas. U. S. fair	12,196 95		Dec..	12,196 95
Total.	$181,061 44	$225,896 09	Inc.	$44,834 65

Inc. exclusive of earnings in '59 for U.S. fair. $57,031 60

The Galena and Chicago Road earned the fourth week of September:

Fourth week, 1860........	$54,872
Fourth week, 1859........	44,786
Gain........	$10,086

The whole month shows as follows:

September, 1860........	$221,617
September, 1859........	208,803
Increase........	$12,812

The estimated earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company for the month of

September, 1860........	$130,580
September, 1859........	114,788
Increase........	$15,792
Fourth week in September, 1860........	$30,409
Fourth week in September, 1859........	26,786
Increase........	$3,633

The Michigan Central Company earned in

September, 1860........	$251,423
September, 1859........	210,837
Increase........	$40,586

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Sept. 29.	LOANS. Sept. 22.	SPECIE. Sept. 29.	SPECIE. Sept. 22.
Citizens' Bank	$5,709,414	$3,102,184	$3,049,850	$5,646,471
Canal Bank...	3,041,585	1,215,016	1,163,125	2,823,828
Louisiana.....	2,937,705	1,269,335	1,199,569	2,986,770
Louis'a State.	5,132,183	2,095,938	1,897,213	4,945,879
Mec. & Trad..	1,340,385	270,923	249,776	1,349,044
Bk. of N. O...	1,637,451	491,142	471,411	1,624,563
Southern Bk..	555,791	369,645	465,146	549,840
Union Bank...	1,381,290	380,910	416,783	1,347,706
Merchants'....	558,844	89,611	182,262	569,711
Crescent City.	961,998	125,516	144,911	984,957
Bk. of Amer..	1,028,81	405,777	470,837	1,043,505
Total........	24,285,36	9,815,997	9,691,882	23,871,973
	Increase....$413,38		Decrease...$124,115	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Sept. 29.	CIRCULATION. Sept. 22.	DEPOSITS. Sept. 29.	DEPOSITS. Sept. 22.
Citizens' Bank	$3,269,901	$3,386,945	$3,836,215	$3,262,219
Canal Bank...	840,515	368,025	1,048,215	953,263
Louisiana.....	690,159	707,444	2,126,658	2,290,049
Louis'na State	1,657,260	1,694,459	3,866,788	4,042,113
Mec. & Traders	290,000	284,920	563,273	599,154
Bank of N. O..	492,735	493,645	649,007	679,917
Southern Bk..	217,675	202,475	211,027	212,218
Union Bank...	401,155	375,155	959,712	1,024,221
Merchants' Bk	410,620	380,170	319,254	254,600
Crescent City.	268,495	263,545	272,702	238,862
Bk. of America	214,625	215,815	1,006,439	935,397
Totals........	$8,752,254	$8,872,589	14,859,320	14,482,034
	Decrease...$120,335		Increase...$377,286	

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Sept. 29.	EXCHANGE. Sept. 22.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Sept. 29.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Sept. 22.
Citizens' Bank.	$774,063	$277,476	$263,257	$291,429
Canal Bank....	......	......	173,168	248,925
Louisiana.....	135,635	96,203	121,619	152,374
Louisiana St...	212,024	239,165	64,464	73,566
Mec. & Traders,	152,113	106,578	22,347	41,511
Bank of N. O..	120,240	93,063	46,589	69,220
Southern Bank	157,007	215,659	......	......
Union Bank...	201,982	240,669	131,998	125,388
Merchants' Bk.	67,612	53,364	44,882	57,564
Crescent City..	174,987	141,525	11,130	12,473
Bk. of America	20,657	......	1,185	5,150
Total........	$2,916,320	$1,463,612	$880,639	$1,077,600
	Increase...$552,708		Decrease....$196,961	

The receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the fourth week of September, 1860 and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1859........	28,684	245,949	172,466	39,998
1860........	48,047	1,071,718	243,885	222,159
Increase..	19,363	825,769	71,419	188,161

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far, for the years 1860 and 1859, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1859.......	276,398	1,444.759	2,241,145	242,401
1860.......	560,449	8,044,388	11,657,960	386,559
Increase.	284,051	6,599,629	9,416,815	Dec. 144,158

Reducing the Wheat to Flour, the excess in the receipts of 1860 is equal to 1,603,977 bbls. of Flour.

The receipts at tide water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 30th of September, have been as follows:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Canal open........	April 28.	April 15.	April 25.
Flour, bbls........	1,247,766	276,398	560,449
Wheat, bush........	6,029,629	1,444,759	8,044,388
Corn, bush........	4,521,959	2,241,145	11,657,960
Barley, bush........	581,559	242,401	386,559
Rye, bush........	3,225,908	2,982,165	4,257,860
Oats, bush........	353,597	139,984	208,472
Pork, bbls........	7,825	12,006	4.513
Beef, bbls........	25,582	32,474	6,771
Cheese, lbs........	3,062,906	1,772,070	458,464
Lard........	331,848	434,393	247,990
Butter........	2,095,711	3,838,948	982,585
Bacon........	504,842	725 688	554,846
Wool........	2,491,652	2,036,854	1,894,344

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 18 bbls. Ashes, 30,203 bbls. Flour, 140 bbls. Corn Meal, 177,353 bushels Wheat, 5,760 bushels Corn, 2,561 bushels Rye, 35,048 bushels Oats, 20 pkgs. Provisions, and 812 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales of small lots have been reported at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 50@$5 56¼ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The public sale was quite spirited, to-day, as buyers were found for 2,280 bags Santos, at 12⅞c.@15¾c., averaging 14.30c.; and 1,000 bags Rio, at 13⅝c.@15¼c., averaging 14.28c., showing an improvement of at least ⅛c. ℔ lb. Sales were also made of 200 mats Java, at 16½c.; 100 bags Maracaibo and 50 bags St. Domingo, on terms not ascertained.

COTTON—Has been purchased to the extent of 2,400 bales, at uniform rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb....	7	7	7⅛	7⅛
Middling, ℔ lb.....	10⅝	10⅞	11	11⅛
Middling Fair, ℔ lb.	11⅞	12⅛	12½	13

DRY GOODS—The demand has been somewhat less animated for domestic goods, while it has been brisk for favorite styles of Foreign fabrics. Prices of desirable productions are generally well supported, both in the regular trade and at the auction sales. Western dealers are buying freely, and on the whole advantageously, as they are generally regarded as reliable customers this season. The inquiry from the South has been unexpectedly limited, and productive of much disappointment.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered and purchased to-day, at, however, rather lower prices. The inquiry from shippers has been brisk. The reported transactions, since our last, add up 20,000 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $5 20@$5 35, mainly at $5 25@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 60, chiefly at $5 45@$5 50; superfine Western at $5 20@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 50@$6 15; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 30; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80, mainly at $5 70@$5 75 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State........	$5 20	@$5 35
Extra State........	5 40	@ 5 60
Superfine Western........	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	5 50	@ 6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan........	5 60	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio........	5 60	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brand........	5 85	@ 6 85
Fancy Genesee........	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee........	5 90	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri....	5 80	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. The reported sales comprise 2,100 bbls. in lots, chiefly at $5 65@$6 for very poor to good superior Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is inactive, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 55@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; 400 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3 50@$4 35 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively request, mainly for export, at improved prices for desirable lots. The reported sales since our last add up 195,000 bushels, including white Canada, on p. t.; white Western at $1 35@$1 45, chiefly at $1 37@$1 38; unsound white do. do. at $1 20; sound amber do. on private terms; red Western $1 29@$1 31, mainly at $1 30@$1 31; amber Iowa Spring, part at $1 24; Milwaukee Club at $1 20@$1 23; Chicago Spring, Nos. 2 and 1, at $1 15@$1 20; white Kentucky at $1 45, and White California at $1 25 ℔ bushel. Corn is salable and advancing; sales have been reported of 48,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c., mainly at 70c. for mixed Western, 74c.@76c. for yellow do., and 75c.@76c. for round yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye is in request, at 78c.@80c. ℔ bushel; sales, 2,100 bushels. Oats are depressed and declining, including Canada at 36½c.@37c.; Western at 36c.@37c., and State at 37c.@37½c. ℔ bushel. Barley continues quiet, at former prices.

HAY—Sales, 800 bales North River at 70c.@85c. ℔ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Sales 65 bbls. New-Orleans at 47c.@48c.; 20 hhds. do. do., (by auction) at 35c.; and 150 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 26c.@32c. ℔ gallon.

LUMBER—A fair inquiry prevails for desirable lots, both of Eastern and Southern, but as the available supply is restricted, business lacks animation. Prices are firm. In Albany, the receipts and sales, during the week, have been moderate. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Oct. 1, in the years named, according to the *Evening Journal*, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1856........	167,611,756	29,828	9,630	86,677,517
1857........	188,126,902	45,344	83,189	133,321,129
1858........	204,794,799	25,124	95,033	112,898,600
1859........	221,872,762	40,307	59,743	97,790,503
1860........	239,247,600	36,500	34,209	108,959,877

The amount of lumber surveyed at Bangor, Me., from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1860, compared with the amount surveyed during the same period in 1858 and 1859, was as follows:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Green Pine........	39,562,557	46,550,411	47,123,150
Dry Pine........	11,177,727	7,878,165	7,779,529
Spruce........	48,021,308	58,079,655	68,535,356
Hemlock, &c........	12,152,133	12,516,064	13,328,876
Total feet........	111,214,025	125,361,295	136,666,911

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in demand, including Common at $1 42½@$1 45 ℔ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has been inquired for at 41c.@42c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand and sales have been made of 1,000 bbls., in lots, including new Mess, at $19 12@$19 25; new Prime, at $14 50@$14 70; old Mess at $19; and old Prime $13 25 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon are unaltered. Lard is in demand at former rates. Sales, 380 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c., and 300 kegs at 13½c.@13¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is inquired for at uniform prices. Sales 475 bbls., at $8 75@$9 25 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $10@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 12c.@16c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 9c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 85 tcs., in lots, at $4 62½@$4 87½, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 870 hhds., including Cuba, at 6½c.@7¼c.; and Porto Rico at 7½c.@7⅞c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 600 bbls., in lots, at 23¼c.@23½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were rather heavier to-day. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@12¾d. ℔ bush.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ℔ 310 lbs. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@13d. ℔ bush. For London, Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12¾d.@13½d. ℔ bush.; Hops, ⅜d.@½d. ℔ lb.

PERSONAL.

MESSRS. PAUL S. BROWN'S SONS, SUCCESSORS to Paul S. Brown, respectfully solicit the orders of their many patrons and friends for bread, cake, pastries, &c. For the convenience of their customers, the various breads and rolls will be delivered at their respective houses early every morning, and their wagons will call daily to receive orders for cake, which will be promptly delivered. No. 172 9TH-ST., CORNER 3D-AV.

QUI DAT, SE DAT.—WRITE QUICK TO HER, in care of any friend in New-York, and you will find matters arranged.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, residing at No. 154 East 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., will let, with board, a well-furnished front parlor to a gentleman and wife without children, or to one or two single gentlemen. House first-class, brown-stone, and convenient in every respect. Good references will be required and given.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS are offered a few genteel parties, by a New-England lady, who has just taken and newly furnished a modern house, in one of the best locations in the City; references required. Apply at No. 25 West 18th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.

BOARDING.—SUITES OF ROOMS. SINGLE, with good table, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, to permanent occupants on moderate terms. Convenient to cars and stages. Apply at No. 13 Ashland-place, six doors from Greenwich-av., near Waverley-place. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS MAY BE obtained, with board, in a small family, by a gentleman and wife without small children, or by two single gentleman wishing to pay a suitable price. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM ON THIRD floor to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.

BOARDING.—THE FRONT PART OF A SECOND story to let to a gentleman and his wife, with board. Price, if furnished, $16 per week; if unfurnished, $15. Address No. 60 East 26th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with furnished rooms and partial board in a private family, at No. 252 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARTY OF SINGLE gentlemen, wishing to occupy two very handsome rooms, (on same floor,) well furnished, and at moderate prices, can hear of such on addressing a note, with references, to Mrs. SMITH, Box No. 101 *Times* Office. Bath in the house.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE BEDroom and parlor, very pleasantly located, and nicely furnished, for a gentleman and wife, convenient to the ferries and cars. Address A. M., Box No. 102 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two ladies, can obtain board in a private family, within a block of the cars, and no other boarders. Apply at No. 311 Gold-st. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, will find, at No. 25 Concord-st., a very pleasant room. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, without children, can have a pleasant second floor room and board in a private family. House has all modern improvements. Unexceptionable references required and given. Address Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, may find board with handsomely-furnished rooms, by applying at No. 102 Henry-st. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A young man and his wife wish to engage board in a private family, where few or no other boarders are taken. Terms must be moderate, and the location pleasant, within ten minutes' walk of either Hamilton or South Ferries, the former preferred. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address, stating terms, location, &c., A. C. P., Box No. 2,070 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child fifteen months old, and servant; a parlor and bedroom adjoining will be required, with gas, hot and cold water, &c., and a place for the servant to sleep. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Any one having such accommodations may secure permanent boarders by addressing, with full particulars, F. T., Box No. 4,615 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, in a pleasant family, where but few, if any, boarders are taken; will be permanent if suited; would like a room with grate in; location between Broadway and 8th-av., below 23d-st. Address, stating accommodations, terms, &c., (no other will be noticed,) F. E. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Very desirable rooms, with first-class board, can be had in a fine house centrally located, near Broadway. Unexceptionable reference required. A note, with name and address, to F. M., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, will receive attention.

WANTED BY AN ELDERLY LADY—AN unfurnished second or third story front room with board, where there are few boarders; terms, $5, including gas and fuel; location between 31st and 34th-sts., 8th and 9th avs. Address A. B. C., Station E, 8th-av. Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, with or without board; a small respectable private family; moderate terms; a few minutes' walk from the South Ferry. References required. Address No. 405 Pacific-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A lady, in a small, quiet family, in the vicinity of the City Hall; a pleasant room, furnished, or partially so, with grate or fireplace. Terms must be moderate. Address, for two days, Mrs. E. B. M., Brooklyn Post-office.

ROOMS TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCcupying a house on 12th-st., near Broadway, have two or three rooms they would like to rent to single gentlemen, without board. A note to A. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will receive attention.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with handsomely-furnished rooms and board, in a private family, by applying at No. 1 Middagh-st., corner of Columbia, 3 minutes' walk from Fulton ferry.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, TWO children, aged 6 and 2 years, and nurse, board with strictly private family; none other need apply. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, with full particulars, C. B., Box No. 1,832 Post-office.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and wife can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, in a private family, by applying at No. 52 Harrison-st., second door from Clinton. Location convenient to the South and Wall-st. Ferries.

FURNISHED ROOM WITH FIRE WANTED in Brooklyn for the Winter, within three minutes walk of Wall-st. ferry, by a single man; would prefer a private family. References given and required. Address J. R. M., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—IN A FIRST-CLASS house, No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a large south room furnished, with large closet, on second floor, to a gentleman and wife at $10 per week. Family small. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

ROOMS TO RENT—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, to gentlemen only, with or without partial board, house contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated. No. 159 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of reference given and required.

BOARD IS WANTED BY TWO LADIES between 6th and Lexington avs., and above Madison-square preferred. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,971 Post-office.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let to a single gentleman, with gas, bath, &c., in 13th-st., near 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

TO LET—TWO MEDIUM-SIZED ROOMS TO GENtlemen, with partial board, in a small family; bathroom on same floor. Location, No. 21 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.

BOARD IN CLINTON-PLACE.—A PLEASANT suite of rooms for a gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, to let to gentlemen, at No. 1,129 Broadway, near 26th-st.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y. Musical Boxes repaired.

EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER. JAMES B. KIRKER, Old established CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS, No. 599 Broadway, up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

FALL EXPOSITION.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open, on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, their PARIS CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, together with those of their own manufacture.

ALSO,

A choice collection of REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS and SCARFS.

Canal-street, corner of Mercer, New-York.

SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway, Are now offering at retail their Fall importations of CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND FURNITURE COVERINGS. And would call the particular attention of parties furnishing to their splendid display of NEW STYLES AND NEW IMPORTATIONS, BROCATELLES, SATINS AND SATIN DELAINES, TAPESTRIES, TAMBOURETS, PLUSHES, REPS, LASTINGS, HANDSOME STRIPED COTTON AND WORSTED DAMASK, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS. With an unusually large stock of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES AND MUSLINS, AND GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES, Of their own manufacture.

S. & H. are prepared to execute, at extremely low prices, every style of curtain work, upholstering and decorating, in the elegant and substantial style for which they are celebrated.

SHAWLS. EDWARD LAMBERT & CO. Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 1, in great variety, THE ADRIANA, JAPANESE, and TYCOON ALL-WOOL SHAWLS, SCOTCH PLAID AND STRIPED DO., BROCHE and FRENCH CASHMERE DO., in BLACK, WHITE, GREEN, and CRIMSON CENTRES, &c. NO. 581 BROADWAY, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

BAL OFFERT AU PRINCE DE GALLES. Reçemment reçu, Un bel assortiment de Robes de Bal, Importees expressément pour le bal offert au PRINCE DE GALLES. Envente chez. EDWARD LAMBERT & CO., No. 581 Broadway, in face du METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CURTAIN GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES. FERGUSON BROTHERS, NO. 351 BROADWAY, Are now offering at retail their stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, DAMASKS, CORNICES, LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, REPS, WINDOW SHADES, WINDOW HOLLANDS, &c., at a large reduction in prices. FERGUSON BROTHERS, No. 351 Broadway.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR THE SPECIAL NOTICE OF LADIES WHO ARE IN WANT OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED MERCHANDISE, AT THE PRICES!!!!!!!!!! PRICES!!!!!!!!!! PRICES!!!!!!!!!! PRICES!!!!!!!!!!! LOOK AT THEM!!!

CORSETS, in every size, $1 a pair, a prime article.

HOOP SKIRTS, 30 springs, $1 12, a first-rate article.

3,000 dozen Ladies' Paris KID GLOVES, none better, At Sixty-five Cents a pair, 65c. per pair.

1,000 dozen Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, At $1 50 per dozen.

J. A. BLUXOME, No. 1,117 Broadway corner of 25th-st., Opposite Madison Park and Worth Monument.

WORSTEDS,

WORSTEDS, TINSEL ZEPHYR, DOUBLE ZEPHYR, SINGLE ZEPHYR, SPLIT ZEPHYR, SHETLAND WOOL, with a full assortment of Embroidery Articles. WOOLEN YARNS. White, Black, Blue, Scarlet, Scarlet and Blue, Clouded Drabs, Dark Blue, Slates, in complete variety. WOOLEN GOODS. Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods, Gaiters, Jackets, Sleeves, Mittens, Comforters, all prices and qualities. Also, every description of FRENCH AND ENGLISH SMALL WARES. Brushes, Buttons, Braids, Bobbins, Combs, Corsets, Belts, Bindings, Girdles, Galloons, Hooks and Eyes, Lacets, Emeries, Needles, Pins, Skirts, Sewing Silks, Spool Cottons, Suspenders, Scissors, Trimmings, Thimbles, Tapes, Threads, Whalebones, Watch Guards, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash by NEILLY & GLASSFORD, Importers and Wholesale Dealers, Nos. 22 and 24 Church-st., Between Vesey and Barclay sts., New-York.

LADIES BALMORAL BOOTS. These excellent, durable, neat, elegant, healthy Fall and Winter articles can now be obtained at CANTRELL'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR CHILDREN.—CANTRELL has a full supply of "feet-covering" for the young, from the misses' "dancing slippers" to the "patent leather" of Young America.

FRENCH CALF-SKIN BOOTS.—Gentlemen experience no difficulty in making their selections of promenade and dress boots at CANTRELL'S. His assortment is very large, embracing an immense variety.

PRICES.—CANTRELL sells cheaper and better boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers than any other dealer in town.

LOCALITY.—CANTRELL'S is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., convenient of access to the residents of the "West End," and the sojourners at all the fashionable hotels.

R. H. MACY Is now opening his Fall importations of Ladies' Fine French KID GLOVES, all sizes, all colors, best quality, 63 cents a pair. Full stock of fine Laces and Embroideries. Full stock of elegant Ribbons and fine French Flowers. Full stock of Fall Hosiery and Gloves. Full stock of White Goods, Flannel, &c. Full stock of Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs. Full stock of Ladies' Under Clothing. Full stock of Yankee Notions. Ladies are always certain to find with us a full assortment of the above goods at the lowest prices. R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. MADAME F. PINCHON, Having returned from Paris, Has now opened her Fall and Winter fashions in Velvet, Silk and Cloth Cloaks, All of which have been selected in the first houses in Paris, and are the latest PARISIAN NOUVEAUTES. MADAME F. PINCHON, No. 56 Bleecker-st.

ZEPHYR WORSTED REDUCED TO 12 1-2 cents. 400 nice-fitting Corsets only $1. Good Skirts 75c. and $1. Children's 25c. New styles Dress Trimmings, very cheap. Gold Belts, Clasps, Buckles and Hair Nets. Alexandre's Gloves and English Hosiery. At ALGER'S Cheap Store, No. 882 Broadway. N. B.—East side, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

AT JAMES TUCKER'S, Nos. 759 and 361 BROADWAY. NEW PARIS FLOWERS! NEW PARIS FLOWERS! FEATHERS! FEATHERS! BRIDAL SETS! BRIDAL SETS!! VEILS! VEILS!! VEILS!!! COIFFURES! COIFFURES!! AND TOILET FIXINGS IN ABUNDANCE. The Marriageable season is perpetual for bridal sets.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND Winter Millinery at wholesale and retail, at lowest cash prices, at Mrs. W. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 2D INST., A SMALL POCKET WALLET, containing about $60 in bills, $50 of which were bills of the Irving Bank, New-York, and valuable papers, notes of hand, payment of which have been stopped. The finder, by leaving the same at the office of the Howard Hotel, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, will be liberally rewarded.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, OCT. 4, A PACKAGE OF BILLS, on the Bank of New-Jersey, amount $500, sealed up and directed to the undersigned. Lost between the Continental Bank and the office of the American Express Company. The above reward will be paid on returning it to PHILLIPS, STEELE & CO., No. 106 Broad-st.

THE GENTLEMAN WHO FOUND A BOOK in the Hudson River Railroad train on Saturday afternoon last will confer a favor by sending his address to F. McFARLAN, No. 17 South William-st.

HOTELS.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL, "The Mansion House," Little Silver, with stabling, barn, out-houses, furniture, &c., and about four acres of land. For particulars apply on the premises. Access by Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, foot of Robinson-st.

C. PATCH & CO., SEWING MACHINE NEEdles and Trimmings of every description, wholesale and retail. H. E. WELTON & CO., Agts. 485 B'way.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 24TH-ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE Is now open for the reception of young ladies. For Catalogues or admission, address L. D. and C. F. MANSFIELD, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, New-York.

FRENCH LANGUAGE. PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT'S ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM, Or, nature's practical method for teaching languages. Classes for ladies, for gentlemen and for children. NEW-YORK—Wood's Buildings, No. 563 Broadway. BROOKLYN—No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall. The classes for 1860-61, will begin on MONDAY, OCT. 15, and Prof. BAILLOT will be in attendance to receive subscribers, from the 20th September, in New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 9 to 8 P. M.; every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 3 to 8 P. M., and in Brooklyn every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 8 to 12 A. M. The reputation of Prof. A. BAILLOT, and of his system, has spread so far and wide in the community, that it is needless to enter into long details about the advantages and success of his method without books. Perfect practical proficiency in reading, writing and speaking French is guaranteed in a course of 100 lessons. A pamphlet, containing full particulars as to the system, days and hours of the classes, terms, &c., and giving references and testimonials, may be had at the rooms in New-York and in Brooklyn.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.) Mrs. WILLIAMES takes pleasure in announcing to her patrons that, in consequence of numerous applications from parents and guardians, she has added to her school the adjoining building, which enables her to offer enlarged and improved accommodations to her pupils. A large and well-arranged room on the first floor will be devoted to gymnastic purposes, where her pupils may daily enjoy the advantages of the most desirable system of indoor exercises, under the direction of Madame HAWLEY.

LADIES' FRENCH COURSE. MADAME SCHAAP undertakes by her entirely new method, which has met with complete success, to impart instruction, so that in six months' tuition, embracing two lessons of two hours each, weekly, her pupils shall be able to speak, read and write the French language fluently and grammatically. Terms for six months' course, $18. Private tuition for six months, $50. For further particulars, inquire at the Course Rooms, No. 192 6th-av., second door above 13th-st., New-York, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE. The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, No. 68, West 26th-st. REV. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., RECTOR. A select school for boys in the rudiments of a liberal education, and young gentlemen more advanced in study. The annual course of study will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Circulars at the principal book-stores, and, after Sept. 20, at the school rooms.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

GLENMORE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS, ON THE HUDSON. References—Profs. Bache and Henry, Washington; Profs. Mahan and Bartlett, West Point, and others. Address, for circulars, B. F. GREENE, Director, &c., Glenmore, near Troy, N. Y.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. The Misses DANFORTH will receive their pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Lexington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 10.

THE SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, No. 100 Dixwell-av., NEW-HAVEN, Conn. Rev. ALONZO G. SHEARS, M. A., M. D., Rector. An Educational and Church Home, founded A. D., 1853, in the open country. For a limited number of boarding pupils only. Superior advantages for young or backward boys. Instruction not to classes merely, but to each pupil. Scholars have the Rector's constant supervision. A new seminary building, three stories high. Gold's steam-heater warms that and the house. Health, morals and manners daily cultivated. A maternal care is extended to young lads. School and vicinity unexcelled as to healthfulness. Combines the advantages of city and country. The grounds are ample—more than three acres. Military drills are on the school campus. A horse and pony supply equestrian exercise. For reference circulars address the Rector.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Railroad and Telegraphic communication. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal;—assisted by accomplished Instructors. The course of study is solid and extensive, comprising the ancient and modern languages and mathematics. Primary Department embracing children from 5 to 12 years of age, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. Bowling-alley and gymnasium for the use of pupils. For circulars, call at No. 270 4th-av., J. M. RICHARDS & CO., or address Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

SIGNOR G. MAGRI, TEACHER OF MODERN languages, has the honor to inform his pupils and his friends that he will continue to give lessons in Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin, in schools and in private families. He will open the classes for young ladies and gentlemen with a new method of teaching, by which they will in a short time much improve in pronunciation and speaking. The best references will be given. Apply to No. 701 (music store) Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL—Near Boiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City; HOWARD HINTON, A. M. Locality healthy and retired. Boys prepared for college or business. References, President Columbia College, Rector Trinity Church, N. Y., and present patrons. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, Address of Principal, No. 10 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—ON THE banks of the East River; is perfectly secluded, and affords unusual facilities for training daughters, under strictly family influences, in a thorough and accomplished education. Visits are made in twenty minutes, by *Mattano*, from Fulton-slip, at 9, 1 and 4 o'clock; or by either of the ferries, and circulars had at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and after Sept. 6 at the school.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Ivison & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

JOSEPH KARGE'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN September 17, at No. 1,214 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., for the instruction of boys in all the branches of a complete English and classical education, and in the French and German languages.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at No. 156 2d-av.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL AND MR. MILLS respectfully announce that their School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., is now organized and ready for the reception of pupils. A Preparatory School forms a part of the organization.

FRENCH LANGUAGE IN CLASS AND PRIvate lessons, by Prof. FIRMIN, No. 278 6th-av., near 17th-st. Terms in class for ladies and gentlemen, $3 per month—simple and brief method. Families attended to. Children's class for six pupils, only $5 a quarter.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S FRENCH AND English High School, Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, (Madison-square,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Boarders, day boarders and day scholars.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AV., CORner 29th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13. For terms apply as above, or at No. 163 Lexington-av. Rev S. R. DAVIS and D. P. LEE, Principals.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 15 West 26th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel.)

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Mr. ELISEE CHARLIER, No. 1,002 Broadway, 1st door above 26th-st., east side.

MISS ALLERTON'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 49 West 19th-st., will open Monday, Sept. 17.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Apply for circulars at Madame LE DUC'S, No. 46 West 22d-st. Advantages unequaled.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st., at the book-store of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

AMER. SCHOOL INST. NO. 596 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with accomplished teachers, parents with school circulars, and competent teachers with positions. Wanted, a superior professor of music. Other teachers wanted. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-eighth term of this well-known and popular boarding-school will be commenced on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 62 Beekman-st.; or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal, Bloomfield, N. J.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE—CONVENIENT TO NEW-YORK.—Well adapted for boys or girls, or both. Has been conducted by present proprietor eight years, and paid well. Also favorably located for a hotel for Summer resort. Terms easy. Address Box No. 4,040 New-York Post-office.

APTOMMAS' NEW ESTABLISHMENT (conducted as a private European family,) exclusively for ladies' accomplishments. Every day lessons, the only effective mode of teaching. For prospectus address Mr. APTOMMAS, No. 114 West 34th-st., New-York.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL HAS reopened its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments. Circulars at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies will reopen MONDAY, Nov. 5, 1860. For circulars and references apply to the Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Danbury, Conn., Box No. 19.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers of GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway. C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Also for sale, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges. At wholesale and retail. Pianos to rent.

FREDERICK J. HUDSON Respectfully informs his pupils and friends of this City and Brooklyn, that he has resumed his instructions in music, INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL, and will be pleased to receive applications, as heretofore, at Hall & Sons', No. 543 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years. Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

MR. GEORGE WM. WARREN, Organist of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, teaches the PIANOFORTE AND SINGING. Applications by Post-office or at his residence, No. 6 Garden-st., Brooklyn Heights.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE. LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st.

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

CHAMBERS' PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Prices from $40 to $400. Warerooms in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. Send for a circular.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., Overstrung Pianos, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

NEW AND POPULAR SONGS.—"KATY'S Secret," "Willie Gray," "Oh! If I were a Little Bird," and "Though I'm but a Little Maiden," as sung by Little Martha Davies, with great applause; "The Scientific Frog," "Three Roguish Chaps," "Johnny So Bashful," "Christmas Bells," "Always Look on the Sunny Side," 25 cents each. "Farmer Stubbs' Visit to New-York City," with lithograph, 35 cents; mailed free. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, for sale or hire; rent applied if purchased. On account of my large stock, and not having a Broadway rent to pay, I can afford to sell or rent lower than any house in the city. Call and examine. CHAS. J. BETTS, Successor to WM. H. GIBB, No. 4 Leroy-place (Bleecker-st.,) 1 block west of Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—THE PRINCE OF WALES SCHOTTISCHE, (with Lithograph of the Prince,) by THOMAS BAKER, the celebrated English Composer; price 40 cents. Also the PRINCE OF WALES POLKA, by AUGUSTUS CULL, the celebrated German Composer. These are superior pieces for dancing. Price of Polka, 25 cents. Mailed free. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical instruments in the country at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, 329 Broadway.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADway, Piano Manufacturers. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschutz, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek.

MME. WM. VINCENT WALLACE HAS returned to the City, and will receive a few pupils on the piano-forte. Apply to WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

TEACHERS.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD College desires a few private pupils to fit for College. References: President Felton and Rev. Dr. Walker, Cambridge; Rev. Dr. Lothrop, Boston; Rev. Dr. Osgood, Prof. H. Webster, Wm. C. Noyes, Esq., William Tracy, Esq., C. P. Kirkland, Esq., New-York. Address Box No. 901 Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO HAS FOR SEVeral years been successfully engaged in teaching, desires a position to instruct in the usual branches of an English education, either in a school or as daily teacher in a private family; references given. Address J. G., Box No. 2,111 General Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, A NATIVE OF France, born and educated in Paris, teacher of French and music in New-York, wishes to engage as such in a family residing in the City or near it; best of references. Address, for one week, J. W. MITCHELL, Attorney, No. 75 Nassau-st.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—AN ENGAGEment wanted as teacher in some institutes or private families, by an artist who has taught the above arts in some of the principal institutes and private families in this City. Best references given. Terms moderate. Address L. K., No. 45 Bleecker-st.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIence in teaching, a graduate of Columbia College, desires an engagement as teacher of Greek, Latin, and the English branches. References given. Address A. B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—WANTED BY A young lady a situation as governess or as ladies' companion; has no objections to go South or to the West Indies; speaks French and Spanish; is a good musician and can give unquestionable references. Address P. R. B., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG PARISIAN FRENCH LADY—Experienced in teaching, desires board in a private family, (below 14th-st.,) in return for instruction in French or the elements of music. Highest references given. Address S. F., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES BOARD IN AN American family of respectability, where lessons in French and German will be considered full compensation. Apply personally or by letter to ROBERT FROELICH, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE DEsires employment in a school, in or near the City of New-York, as teacher of piano, guitar and singing. Address M. F. C., Jersey City.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York. No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn. At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperiale, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season. La Czarine, just received from Paris, and the Quadrille Stirienne, which is especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 255 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. All the modern dances taught in one course of lessons; classes are now forming; ladies on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock; misses and masters on Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock. Send for a circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 West 14th-st., will open Oct. 6, for misses and masters, and on Oct. 11 for gentlemen. School and private classes attended in the City or out of town. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

NO. 29 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.—Madame (FERRERO) JACKSON has enlarged her ball-room, and will reopen her Private Dancing Academy Oct. 6, 1860.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Office in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, or Six Dollars a year.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, Ten cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers New York Times, New-York City."

☞ Mr. Acton is our regular carrier, and will serve the Times from Twenty-sixth-street to Forty-fifth-street, and from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

☞ E. F. Fulton is our Agent at Buffalo. Receives the Times between 6 and 7 P. M., by Newspaper Train.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Linda di Chamounix.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Hamlet.

WINTER GARDEN—Fazio.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Playing with Fire.

BOWERY THEATRE—New-York As It Is—Bob Nettle—The Ocean Child.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Norman Leslie—Last Days of Pompeii.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Jo-seph and his Brethren.

PALACE GARDENS—American Institute Fair.

CHRISTY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Performances.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the steamship *City of Baltimore*, which passed Cape Race yesterday, we have European advices to the 27th ult., two days' later. The Sardinian forces continued their advance into the Papal States, and had captured the fortress of Monte Leo. The bombardment of Ancona by sea and land continued. Garibaldi had concentrated his troops on the heights of Valtoona, preparatory to attacking the Neapolitans. The Dictator had issued a fresh proclamation, indicating that he would join the Sardinian troops at Rome and begin a march against Venice. The official journal at Rome contains the note of Cardinal Antonelli, claiming the assistance of the Catholic Powers. Some additional European news is also received by the *Connaught*, whose arrival at St. Johns was announced in yesterday's Times. The breach between Garibaldi and the Count de Cavour threatens to be a serious obstacle to the complete success of the revolution. It is reported that Victor Emanuel will go to Naples for a personal intercourse with Garibaldi. Further details of Lamoricière's defeat near Ancona show that 600 prisoners were taken by the Sardinians, and that 4,000 of the Papal troops capitulated. The mails by the Canadian steamship *North American* reached this City yesterday. They include Paris and London journals of the 20th ult.—one day later than those brought by the *Arago*—and furnish us with interesting particulars of intelligence previously received. The *Glasgow* also arrived at this port last night. Her advices have been anticipated.

The telegraph lines of the New-York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company, extending from Port Hood to St. Johns and Cape Race, N. F., and from Sackville, N. B., to Charlpttetown, P. E. I.,—in all about eight or nine hundred miles in extent—have been leased for a term of years by the New-York Associated Press, and the services of Mr. A. M. Mackay, the past and present excellent General Superintendent of the lines, have been retained. The new arrangement goes into effect on the 1st of November next. Much more extended arrangements are being made to intercept the European steamers off Cape Race, with every prospect of obtaining news from a large proportion of the passing steamers, which now number about two hundred per annum from Europe. Arrangements are also in progress by which the commercial public will have greatly increased and more reliable facilities for transacting European and other business over the Newfoundland line.

The Cunard steamship *Karnak*, from Havana on the 26th, and Nassau, N. P., on the 29th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Our advices from the Bahamas are unimportant; those from Havana have been anticipated. The American schooner *Frederick Laurence, en route* from Kingston, Jamaica, to New-York, ran ashore on the 12th, but was got off with the assistance of wreckers; and the American ship *Mary*, from New-York to New-Orleans, also ran ashore on the Great Bank. The latter vessel was got off by its own crew, who were offered $5,000 by the Captain if they did so without the assistance of wrecking-vessels.

Later advices from the Pacific are received by the Pony Express, which left San Francisco on the 22d ult. The steamer *Uncle Sam* left on the previous day for Panama, having on board the mails and passengers for the Aspinwall steamer, and over a million in treasure for this port, besides a large amount in Government drafts. There is nothing new of interest from California, Oregon or British Columbia. Advices from Eastern Siberia to July 19 are received. The whole of the Russian fleet on the Siberian Coast had been ordered to the Pei-ho.

The Prince of Wales and suite yesterday morning accompanied the Secretary of War to the Capitol buildings, and viewed the various objects of interest there, after which the reception in the East Room of the Presidential mansion took place. A dense crowd was in attendance, and numerous presentations were made to the Prince. The crowd, however, became so pressing in their attentions that His Highness was forced to beat a precipitate retreat, thus disappointing a great number of the sovereigns, who were only mollified by his subsequent appearance at a window, when he was cheered vociferously. In the afternoon he visited the Patent Office, when he was the object of many intrusive attentions on the part of the employes and others, who dogged him wherever he went. At night His Highness spent a period of enjoyment in viewing the fireworks in the grounds of the Executive Mansion, in company with a number of ladies. To-day the Royal party will pay a visit to Mount Vernon.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of Philadelphia was held yesterday afternoon and evening upon the battle-field of Germantown. Several thousand persons were present, and speeches were made from three stands by Hon. Francis P. Blair, Hon. F. P. Stanton, Hon. Montgomery Blair, and others of equal note. Although somewhat dampened by rain, the meeting was a success.

Gen. Barrow, of Tennessee, who is on a missionary tour amongst us in behalf of the Union movement, headed by Bell and Everett, delivered a speech last evening before the Young Men's National Union Club, at their rooms in Broadway. The assemblage, though sufficient to fill the benches, was not inordinately large.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, a resolution offered by Alderman Pinckney, directing the Japanese Committee to report a full and detailed statement of the expenses incurred for the entertainment of that Embassy, was discussed and finally laid on the table. There was not a quorum present of the Board of Aldermen, and consequently there was no business done.

At the monthly meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association, Dr. Percy made report of the facts attending the death by suicide of Catharine Gordon, showing a culpable disregard of the provisions of the law regulating the sale of poisons on the part of the druggist who sold the arsenic. The report was signed, and, with a letter from Dr. Harris, House-Surgeon of the City Hospital, was ordered to be sent to the District-Attorney.

The Geographical Society met last evening, but in consequence of the slim audience in attendance, postponed the reading of the paper on Syria by Rev. Dr. Thompson to the 25th inst. A resolution was adopted appointing a Committee to prepare a paper on the effects of recent gold discoveries on prices and wages in America, to be presented to the Statistical Congress to be held in Berlin in 1862.

The last day's races of the Fashion Course, Fall meeting, took place yesterday, and passed off with considerable éclat. A three-mile race between the Southern horse *Nicholas I.* and the Southern horse *Oysterman*, was won by *Nicholas* in two heats. The cricket match between the Professional and Amateur Eleven which was played on the St. George's Ground, Hoboken, ended in a draw for want of time, with the victory just within the grasp of the Amateurs.

The Artisans' Bank case was again before Justice Leonard, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, and was further postponed until to-day at 10 A. M. Mr. Camp was, however, rejected as Receiver, on the ground that being a Director of the Bank, he was disqualified to act as such officer. At Special Term of the Court before Justice Bonney the noted Japanese case was argued on a demurrer to the complaint. Decision was reserved. The Omnibus suit was again before Justice Ingraham, at Special Term, for the purpose of settling the findings of law and fact proposed by the defendants. Before the matter was concluded, however, the Court adjourned until the 15th inst. In the Court of General Sessions, Recorder Barnard sentenced Thomas J. Munday, late member of Assembly, to four months in the Penitentiary, for an assault upon a child. The sentence was unexpected by Munday and his friends, who thought that the Recorder would merely order a light fine.

There was continued excitement in Stocks yesterday, and through the early part of the day a pressure to sell, both cash and sellers' options. The market turned the other way near the close, and left off firm at advancing prices. The demand for Money was less pressing among the Stock Brokers, and Discounts steady.

Flour was more freely offered and purchased at, however, easier prices. Wheat was in brisk demand and was dearer. Corn was also in better request at firmer rates. Provisions, Coffee, Cotton and Whisky attracted considerable attention, mainly from regular buyers. Sugars and Molasses were moderately dealt in, as were likewise Hay, Hops, Resin, Spirits Turpentine and Tallow. No important changes occurred in other branches of trade.

Carrying the Election into Congress—How it would be Decided.

It is announced with a flourish of trumpets that *Fusion* has at last been effected,—that an electoral ticket has been nominated for which the Breckinridge and the Douglas Democrats and the Bell and Everett men of this State are expected to vote. The utmost which this arrangement can effect is the defeat of Lincoln. No one of its friends expects anything more from it. Nobody anticipates for a moment that either of the other candidates can possibly be elected by the people. The Fusionists will have accomplished all they hope for if they can defeat a choice by the people and throw the election into the House of Representatives. No such result has followed a Presidential election since 1824, and the people, consequently, are in the main ignorant of what will be the workings of an election by the House.

Perhaps some believe that as such an election was had in 1824, resulting in the election of John Quincy Adams, no evil result is to be expected from the same process now. But we must remember that the country is hardly the same country now that it was then. Then the influence of the men of earlier and simpler days was still felt; the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils" had not then been promulgated. Since that time the country has made mighty strides in outward growth, and mighty strides in extravagance of expenditure, and in corruption and dishonesty as well. Since then there has arisen, Mr. Buchanan being witness, "the growing and dangerous evil," "of the employment of money to carry elections," and the lobby has gained an influence then never dreamed of. To form a just idea of what it would be to carry a Presidential election through the House, these things must be taken into consideration. And we are not left to our unassisted imaginations to sketch out for us the picture which will be held up before the eyes of the country in Washington next Winter, if fusion schemes should succeed in defeating Lincoln. We have a basis upon which to build in the disclosures of the Covode Investigation as to the manner in which the Lecompton Constitution was engineered through the House by the Administration.

Mr. Cornelius Wendell testified on this matter before the Covode Committee. He had been for years a recipient of profits from the public printing to the amount of $50,000 to $100,000 a year, and he was the prominent man engaged in working this scheme through Congress. In this, as he testifies, he expended from $30,000 to $40,000. It would hardly be expected that the most active partisan would expend such a sum as that out of his own pocket to carry through a measure which in itself had so little chance of pecuniary compensation to any one. It could hardly be expected either that even a grossly corrupt Administration would be so careless as to commit itself by writing, or by any definite declarations or admissions, and so we are not surprised at finding Mr. Wendell declaring that neither the President nor the members of the Cabinet gave him any express or positive directions relative to using money to carry that bill; but only that "the general idea" left on his mind by his frequent conversations with them was, as he says, "that if I exerted myself in favor of the passage of the bill, *I would be justified and sustained in anything I did and would be cared for. I was under the impression that I would be properly considered thenceforward* during the term of the Administration." He was not to be repaid the money he spent, of course, but he was to be "properly considered." "Convey, the wise it call."

How this amount of money was spent the Committee were not able to discover with much certainty. Mr. Wendell's memory failed him as to most of it. But it is to be borne in mind that such things are of the hardest to be traced, and it is enough, to justify the conclusion that it was not used properly or honestly, that Mr. Wendell testifies that the payments of the various items comprising this sum

"were entered upon my books intentionally in such a way that I am not able to explain them. * * * I disguised it as much as I could, not only with regard to the parties, but the entire facts. * * * It was a matter that I tried to banish from my mind as soon as possible, and I intentionally disguised my books."

No one does honest business in that way. One of the parties to whom some of it was traced, was called to explain, and his testimony in regard to it was so manifestly untrue that the House expelled him from the reporters' gallery, which he frequented as an *attaché* of the New-York *Express*—and another to whom $5,000 was traced testified before the Committee, without being contradicted, that Wendell offered him $20,000 to get four votes "to pass the bill or raise the Committee, whichever it was;" and that Wendell remarked that "a bushel of gold was no object in the matter," and he produced Wendell's own memorandum, with his figures upon it, before the Committee. And it is a curious coincidence certainly, that the Committee of conference between the House and the Senate, which was the means of carrying the measure in question through the House, was carried by a change of vote on the part of four of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats.

It remains to show how Mr. Wendell was "considered."

The same Congress which, under the manipulation of Wendell with his $30,000, passed this English Bill, as it was called, passed also a law in reference to the bookbinding done for Government, which, among other things, required that a "practical bookbinder" should do the work. The law was drawn by a practical bookbinder named Pettibone, a Democrat withal, for the express purpose of enabling practical bookbinders to have a chance to get the work. The work was given by the Cabinet to Mr. Wendell, who was not a practical bookbinder, but let out the work to one who was, receiving for his pay some $50,000 more than the work would have been done for by others. Mr. Pettibone, feeling aggrieved by this action, applied to the President, stating the facts and requesting the President to refer his communication to the Attorney-General for his opinion upon the lawfulness of the action. This the President promised to do; but if Mr. Pettibone tells what is true, he was guilty of the incredible meanness of sending Mr. Pettibone's communication to the Attorney-General indorsed with the words, "Referred to the Attorney-General, *but not* for his opinion." There is some conflict of testimony, however, as to this indorsement. Nevertheless, the main fact stands uncontradicted, that the Attorney-General's opinion on the point was never obtained, and that the President took no steps whatever to prevent so flagrant a violation of law on the part of the heads of Departments, and that Mr. Wendell thus got back unlawfully from the public Treasury more than he had expended on the Lecompton Constitution. His expectations of being "properly considered" were not unfounded.

Now, we presume that there are men in this City who honestly believe that the defeat of Lincoln will be a great blessing to the country, another saving of the Union. Many of those who talk loudest in that direction know better, but doubtless there are those to whom the election of Lincoln is so manifest an evil that they rather prefer, reversing the old order of apprehensions of evil, to

"Fly to others that they know not of,"

and do all in their power to throw the election into the House. We are sure that all who honestly hold this belief, are also men to whom the corruptions of Government throughout our country are a terror and a shame,—and to whom the facts revealed by Mr. Wendell are simply shocking. But what were the exertions put forth by the Administration to carry that measure, compared with those that would be put forth to compass the election of their favorite candidate to the Presidency? They are the same men now that they were then, only perhaps made more bold by impunity, more desperate by discovery. What was the stake of that miserable Lecompton firebrand, compared with the stake of a four years' lease of the Presidency, with its millions upon millions of direct official patronage, and with all its indirect opportunities for greedy, unscrupulous men, as evidenced by this $50,000 profits of bookbinding to Mr. Wendell, by the infamous Swift live oak contract, by the Willett's Point and Fort Snelling swindles, and the other corruptions whose unveiling has made this Administration a stench in the nostrils of all honest men. If one man could afford to spend $30,000 to carry that measure, how many "bushels of gold" would be spent to secure the Presidency by men who trusted to be "properly considered" by contracts, by Collectorships, by foreign appointments and the like? If the President could afford to have the offer made to Col. Forney to get him out of the country, of the Consulship at Liverpool, with $10,000 in cash to be paid him out of the proceeds of the public printing, for which he was, however, nominally to correspond with the *Union* newspaper, how much would he be willing to offer to the men whose vote should keep the country in an uproar by preventing an election from December till March, in order that Joe Lane may be placed in the Chair which he must vacate? A Presidential election in the House would send the country a long ways on the downhill road "which leadeth to destruction." It may be that the election of Lincoln may also lead to its overthrow, though we have no fears of any such result, believing that the bluster and noise about the matter which we hear is, as Thad. Stevens called the same bluster about the election of a Republican speaker, "only sheet-iron thunder." But, if we had such fears, it would still seem to us more manly, more patriotic, more worthy of our name and of our origin, to take that course which would destroy the nation in another phase of that contest between Slavery and Freedom, out of which it sprung, rather than one which would lead it to perish, mired and suffocated, in the slough of dishonesty and corruption.

Justice at Last.

We have been compelled so often to comment in terms of censure upon the manner in which criminal justice is administered in this City that we cannot but rejoice at the occurrence of a single instance of righteous judgment against a criminal whose escape from the penalty of retributive justice the public had begun to expect, or at least to fear. It will be remembered that last Spring, Thomas J. Munday, a man who has been a member of the Legislature, and has occupied, at various times, other offices in the gift of this City, was brought before Recorder Barnard on a charge of most disgusting attempts to corrupt the morals of some little girls on their way to school. To this charge the prisoner pleaded guilty, and was discharged upon bail to await the sentence of the Court.

As month after month passed away, and no sentence was imposed, while the culprit was still at large, and at liberty to continue his improprieties, the public began to suspect that Mr. Munday's official distinction and political influence were to save him from the infliction of that retribution which would speedily have fallen upon a person of humbler rank who should have committed the same offence. At length, however, various direct addresses to the Recorder appearing in the public prints, about the time of his nomination for the Supreme Bench, asserting that public justice demanded that Munday should be sentenced, drew from the candidate for judicial promotion a public pledge that judgment should be passed at the earliest opportunity. Accordingly, yesterday the prisoner appeared in the General Sessions, before Recorder Barnard, and addressed the Court before receiving sentence. He said that his plea of guilty was merely a technical one, made by advice of counsel; that, nevertheless, he supposed that in view of the publicity which attended the case, the public would only be satisfied by the imposition of the heaviest penalty the Court could impose.

The Recorder said that the public opinion of the case would not affect the sentence of the Court, which was that the prisoner should be confined in the Penitentiary four months. There was an unusually large crowd in attendance, a great portion of whom withdrew upon the disposal of the case which had attracted their presence.

We are aware how liable to unjust comment are the acts of an expiring judicial term, when the occupant of the Bench aspires to a reëlection. But while this liability should induce caution in making public charges against those so exposed to groundless attacks, it should not serve as a shield against the exposure of palpable delinquency. We are unwilling therefore that this tardy discharge, by the Recorder, of a duty just before election, that should have been performed months ago, should now be used as political capital by his partisans.

The Press and the Telegraph.

The New-York Associated Press has leased the Newfoundland Telegraph lines for five years. This step has been taken by the members of the Association to protect themselves against the hostility with which they are menaced by the American Telegraph Company. Since this corporation obtained control of all the seaboard Telegraph lines, it has been aiming steadily and vigorously to perfect the monopoly thus established, and to obtain absolute and unrestricted control of news from every part of the world. The Executive Committee, in several pamphlets they have issued, avow their determination to break up the New-York Press Association, and to start rival news agencies for the supply of telegraphic intelligence to the newspapers. What they seek to accomplish by this, according to their own statement, is to compel the newspapers to expend more money on the telegraph. Instead of having one dispatch used by seven or eight papers, who divide the expense among them, the committee think that a separate dispatch should come, and be paid for by each separate newspaper,—so that the company's receipts for each item of news might be multiplied sevenfold. This is their idea of the relations that ought to exist between the Telegraph and the Press: and, since the consolidation of their lines, they have been lending all their energy and ingenuity, and using the funds of the Company, to the realization of this scheme.

Their first step was to lease all the telegraph lines from Halifax,—and then dissolve the compact which had existed between their owners and the Press for the transmission of foreign news. This was done with the avowed purpose of encouraging and creating rival agencies,—or of procuring the foreign news themselves in advance of the Press and public, and then using it to their own advantage. It was the development of this design which led to the meeting of stockholders in the Telegraph Company some weeks since, for the purpose of coming to some mutual understanding. The attempt, however, failed. The Executive Committee controlled the meeting and now controls the Company, and has the power, as well as the purpose, to use its Telegraph lines, not only to oppress the newspapers, but to monopolize the news,—get it in advance of the Press and sell it to speculators, or speculate upon it themselves, as the members of the Committee may prefer.

It is to prevent the accomplishment of this selfish and unprincipled purpose, that the New-York Press has leased the Newfoundland lines for five years. Hereafter nearly all the European news will be landed at Cape Race, and forwarded for the New-York Press from that point. The American Telegraph Company cannot *just yet* go into the business of speculating in Foreign news. They will be under the necessity of confining themselves for a short time longer to their legitimate business, of forwarding messages, at a fixed price, and in regular order, for persons who choose to send them.

The Press will take steps at once to render this line as useful as possible to the financial and commercial public. Merchants who choose to avail themselves of it, can gain three or four days in their business correspondence with Europe.

The Receivership of the Artisans' Bank.—No Receiver has yet been appointed for the Artisans' Bank, but the Court has decided that Mr. Camp will not do. The fact that he is a Director is considered a fatal objection, as he may be called upon to pronounce judgment on his own conduct, and even to levy an assessment on his own property.

Without meaning to cast the slightest imputation upon Mr. Camp's personal character, we must express our surprise that he should ever have been nominated for Receiver by any of the stockholders or Directors of the institution. It is universally believed that the Bank became involved in its difficulties in consequence of its connection with politicians, and especially with Mayor Wood and the City funds. There is a very general suspicion that very large sums of money were used, directly or indirectly, to secure the transfer of the City funds from the Shoe and Leather Bank to the Artisans',—and that Mr. Camp was one of the most active and efficient agents in effecting that transfer. One great object of the Receiver, whoever he may be, if he acts in the interest of the stockholders, must be to sift and expose thoroughly all these transactions. There must be no attempt to cover up any of the facts, or to shield anybody, high or low, from his proper responsibility in the matter. Mr. Camp could not possibly have escaped the suspicion of being interested in concealing very many things which the stockholders and the public ought to know. We consider it fortunate, therefore, for his own reputation as well as for the community at large, that the very active and vigorous efforts put forth to make him Receiver have not been successful.

It is the duty of the Court to appoint some man to this place who has no interests to serve, and whose action cannot be influenced by parties, whoever they may be, whose misconduct has brought the Bank to its present condition.

Found at Last!—A Northern disunionist has turned up at last. He lives in Rhode Island,—he is a Breckinridge man, but in favor of fusion, and his name is Wm. Beach Lawrence. He has written a letter to some gentleman who owns a good deal of property, and to whom he utters the solemn warning that if Lincoln is elected "a dissolution of the Confederacy is inevitable." But he goes further than this,—and thus sets forth his own sentiments:

"Far be it from me to aggravate the complaints on the part of the South. But, if a President is elected *with the avowed object of creating a servile war*, exposing, through missionaries of Abolition and incendiary publications, (for the distribution of which the Post-offices are to be made subservient,) the property of the planters to conflagration and ruin, and their wives and daughters to horrors infinitely worse than death, no humane man, however ardently attached to the Union, *could object to their anticipating the fatal blow, not only by refusing obedience to the Federal authorities, but by even invoking, as did our ancestors of the Revolution, foreign aid.*"

There is a great deal of virtue in an *if*,—but sometimes there is also a great deal of cowardly meanness. When it is used to insinuate a charge which the writer dares not make openly, it is the resort of a very unprincipled assailant of character. To give any point at all to his paragraph we must assume that Mr. Lawrence means to have it understood that Mr. Lincoln seeks an election "with the avowed object of creating a servile war," &c. We shall not do so much discredit to his intelligence as to suppose for a moment that he believes his own assertion. He knows better.

But he avows virtually that if Lincoln should be elected, he cannot "object" to the South not only seceding, but "invoking *foreign aid*." Mr. Lawrence must either be excessively terrified at the prospect of a fall in the price of his real estate, or else he must be terribly lacking in common sense and common courage. He goes a good deal further than the most reckless of the Southern disunionists have ventured as yet. If the Union is only to be preserved on such a basis as he would prescribe, it is scarcely worth preserving at all.

Amusements.

Winter Garden.—This evening Miss Cushman will take her first benefit in the United States, since her last engagement, nearly four years ago. She will play *Bianca*, in Milman's tragedy of "Fazio," in which she appeared on Wednesday night and on last night. Those who have seen her in that character must wish to see her again—those who have not, should not lose the opportunity. What lover of the drama of the present generation would not be proud to have seen Mrs. Siddons in her palmy days? Let such enthusiasts not neglect Miss Cushman. We never saw her play with more vigor than in her present engagement.

Wallack's Theatre.—Since the production of Mr. Brougham's comedy of "Playing with Fire," the management of this theatre has been puzzled to find, not convenient seats, but any seats at all, for the anxious seekers after domestic happiness. Unfortunately, Mr. Wallack cannot enlarge his establishment, and those in need of such information had better go early. But whether ladies or gentlemen, they must prepare for almost immoderate laughter, and should prepare accordingly.

Niblo's Theatre.—On the "off" nights, when Mr. Forrest does not play, the "Marble Heart," originally produced by Miss Laura Keene at the Metropolitan Theatre, now the Winter Garden, is being very fairly played.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCE.

Visit to the Capital Buildings and the Patent Office—The Reception at the Executive Mansion—A Highly Democratic Crowd—Ill Manners at the National Capital—His Highness Makes Himself Agreeable to the Ladies.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The President gave in honor of the Prince on Wednesday evening a grand State dinner, the sociality of which continued until after 10 o'clock, at which time the Prince retired.

This morning the heavens threatened rain. After a late breakfast the Prince and suite, accompanied by Secretary Floyd, rode out. They visited the Capitol Buildings; walked through the Senatorial Chambers, old and new; asked many questions, and desired to be shown the spot where Adams fell. Mr. Sumner's desk was also an object of interest. An hour or two was in this manner occupied, when they returned to the White House, where the Cabinet were formally received.

The morning papers announced a Presidential reception for 12 o'clock. Long before that hour a motley crowd assembled before the closed doors. Shortly after noon the doors opened, and the rush began. Mr. Buchanan, the Prince, Lord Lyons, the Duke of Newcastle, Earl S. Germains and Gen. Bauce, stood in that order at the back of the east room. Into that room hurried pell-mell, in a disorderly and mobbish manner, ladies, gentlemen, officers, workmen, children, nurses, rowdies and drivers. No telegraphic statement can do justice to the inexcusable lack of prearrangement for the preservation of decency, not to speak of order. The Royal party have certainly seen Democracy unshackled for once. All bowed to the Prince, and the Prince returned their salutations. The President shook hands with everybody and hurried them along as quickly as possible. The whole affair was a botch, and very tiresome to the Prince. The rush at the doors was terrible. People clambered in and jumped out of the windows, and confusion reigned from the entrance to the President, and from the President to the retiring room. The band played well. Finally the Prince retired from the reception-room to an upper window, and was cheered most heartily.

The party, attended by Secretary Thompson, then rode through curious crowds to the Patent Office. This, like all the other public buildings, was closed against all visitors to-day, and had it not been for the very kind interference of Hon. Mr. Sickles, the reporters would have been unable to enter at all. There was an immense gathering of people on the steps and around the building. The Prince and his suite were taken rapidly through the various offices, and up into the Exhibition Room. There he listened to long explanations of curious models. All the clerks of the various offices joined the hundred particular friends who were invited to be present, and together they hunted the Prince wherever he went, as dogs would chase a rabbit. So great was the annoyance that the Prince would not sign his name in the visitors' book, but requested that it might be taken to the private office, when he cheerfully gave his autograph. He was much interested in the war sword of Washington, and in the various relics of the Father of our Country which are there preserved. An ancient printing press was examined very closely, and the Duke of Newcastle said that from all accounts the New-York printing presses are somewhat of an improvement on the one exhibited.

After a short confab in the Secretary's private office, and several views from different points of the building, the Prince prepared to depart. As he did so, several ladies tested the nap of his coat; others crowded before him, and nothing was omitted which could add to any opinion he might previously have formed concerning the most radical ideas of Democratic freedom which prevail in the capitol of the United States.

The ride home was accompanied by the customary noisy crowd. At 6 o'clock the President gave a second State dinner. The names are of no consequence—the number was 32.

A large number of Miss Lane's personal friends were invited to witness the fireworks from the windows of the White House. The Prince was in high spirits all the evening, and made himself agreeable to many a fair dame, not alone by reason of his title, but because he developed himself for the first time as a gallant and gay young gentleman, who seemed desirous of pleasing.

To-morrow is the day assigned for visiting Mount Vernon. The President has invited the Prince and suite to go thither in the *Harriet Lane*, and orders have been issued to permit no one else in the grounds, and to arrest all intruders as trespassers. This proceeding has caused a storm of indignation throughout the City, and trouble is apprehended if the order is faithfully executed.

A publishing house in this city presented the Prince to-day with the only photograph ever taken of Rossiter's *Home of Washington*. It is a superb work of art, and the Prince acknowledged its receipt in an autograph letter.

The party are looking forward with pleasurable anticipations to their visit at New-York, and it is to be hoped that measures will be taken by the Police authorities, such as will keep back the crowd and allow the Royal party the power to move without being pressed, and to keep still without being trod upon.

HOWARD.

Letters from our Special Correspondent.

WHAT WAS DONE AT PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1860.

Early this morning an immense crowd gathered around the Monongahela House. The object of their gathering was the obtaining a view of His Royal Highness. In order to effect that purpose, they cheered and hurrahed, and extended the most emphatic and vociferous invitations to him to come out and show himself. A carriage with four iron-gray horses was standing before the hotel, and was the centre of the immense throng of curious idlers whose brothers we have met at *every* stopping place in the country. The Prince breakfasted at 9½ o'clock, which was quite early, considering that he was unable to reach his bed last night until quite late, and that sleep was an impossibility till long after 1 o'clock this morning.

When he appeared at the head of the steps leading to the pavement, there was presented to his observation the most singular crowd on which his princely gaze had ever been fastened. There were all sorts and conditions of men, all kinds of women, and all sizes of children. Miners with dirty faces, skull caps, rolled-up shirt sleeves, tucked-up trowers, and open mouths; tradesmen with bundles under their arms and amazement in their eyes; lazy men quietly puffing a weed and leaning heavily against convenient posts; gentlemen who were manifestly out of place; fat women in black; thin women in striped calico; short women in muslin; flashy women in flounces; brazen women in flats; modest women in veils; and cautious women with umbrellas; tall, lank, thin boys, whose parents supposed them to be at school; little fat boys, with caps on wrong side before, whose mothers probably did not know they were out, and divers other creatures whose peculiarities I have no time or strength to describe, stood and looked, and looked and stared, and stared for a long, long time, until the Prince began to descend the steps. For a moment they watched narrowly the royal limbs, to see if their movements in any way differed from those of less distinguished individuals, and then commenced a hubbub such as has not been heard since the days of Babel, or seen since the Forest-McCready row at the Astor-place Opera House. Cheers, hurrahs, shouts, laughs, salutations and welcomes, were extended individually and collectively by the people before mentioned. The Prince removed his white hat, and the crowd did the same—the Prince bowed once, twice, thrice, and the crowd gave him three cheers, a tiger and a little tiger to boot. The Prince entered his carriage and the horses moved off, while the steeds of the populace, familiarly known as "Shanks' mares," trotted quickly along, keeping in the closest proximity to His Royal Highness.

Owing to the extremely limited period of the Prince's visit, it was found impracticable to carry out the original programme, and so the authorities of the city laid out a route of procession throughout the principal streets of the place, and said procession was as follows: One gentleman on a fine stallion, rode by the side of another gentleman on a gracefully prancing nag, and together they shouted to the thronging populace, "Make way for the Prince." Then came a full band, which discoursed sweet music steadily for the space of one hour and a half, giving, during that time, the following tunes and airs and melodies, some of which are tolerably familiar to the ears of the Prince, and all of which have been heard before by the undersigned:

"Hail Columbia," "God Save the Queen," "Lilly Dale," "Old Dog Tray," "Ever of Thee," "Home, Sweet Home," "Should Auld Acquaintance," "Bob-Tail Nag," "Old Uncle Ned," "Dixey's Land," and twenty-two Quicksteps, several of which are honored with titles which are the well-known names of the pretty Prince. After the band came

THE PRINCE,

and on each side of his carriage were soldiers with white plumes, grey coats, grey pants and very muddy boots. Then came the rest of the Royal party, the Reporters and the "distinguished citizens," whose faces, it did us good to behold, they were so charmingly radiant with gleeful smiles, and were so continually covered with grinning good nature.

No words, or rather no combinations of words, that lies in the power of your correspondent can possibly convey to you a description of the sights seen by the Royal party during that long, long ride from the hotel through the city to the depot. Such groupings of ladies, such assemblages of honest yeomanry, such convocations of great and small as were visible at every corner, on either sidewalk, in all the windows, on the tops of low houses, upon the summits of piled-up, lumber, on the steps of banks, churches, residences, stores and warehouses, we venture to assert were never before presented to the astonished gaze of Albert Edward and his noble friends.

No rude alarm or angry foe presented itself during the ride, but all was quiet and serene. There were frequent cheers for the Queen and the Royal Family—occasional tributes of floral nature—now and then an attempt at hand-shaking, and always a respectful recognition of the position of the guest and the proprieties of the occasion. When the ladies waved their handkerchiefs the Prince took off his hat—when they "did so some more," the Prince bowed his head—when they smiled he smiled, and when he smiled they blushed.

At first it seemed to be rather boresome to the Prince, but after he had driven several miles he began to enter with zeal into the fun of it, and laughed gaily, waved his hat merrily, and enjoyed the whole affair mightily.

Having traversed the entire city, he was escorted to the depot, when saluted by the successive firing of twenty-one cannon, the simultaneous ringing of a score of church bells, and nine hearty cheers from the thousands of citizens who had assembled at the departing place—he entered his car and was soon carried far beyond the sight of the inhabitants of the city of Pittsburgh.

HOWARD.

FROM PITTSBURGH TO BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1860.

I embrace a few spare moments, while we are waiting for the train which is to carry the Prince to Washington, to report the movements of the Royal party since they departed from Pittsburgh. For a long, long time the Prince, the Duke of Newcastle and Gen. Bauce stood upon the rear platform of the magnificent car which had been placed at their disposal. They were delighted with the country through which they were passing, astonished at the proximity of the towns and villages, and surprised at the unvarying appearance of prosperity and well-to-do-ableness manifested at each and all of them. As is well known by all lovers of good cattle, there is no better grazing country in the world than that which lies at intervals between Pittsburgh and Hainesburgh. The Duke of Newcastle has a keen eye for the beauties and points of fine and thoroughbred cattle, and remarked with delight the almost countless droves of animals upon which his eye rested, almost without interruption, until the shades of evening prevented a close inspection.

An interesting sight was presented to the view as at dusk the Royal party enjoyed the substantial lunch which had been prepared for them by the kind thoughtfulness of Mr. Crossan, of the Monongahela. The Prince, with the second joint of a chicken in his right hand, and a piece of brown bread and butter in his left; the Duke of Newcastle, with a triangular piece of Washington pie; Gen. Bauce, with a ham sandwich, and the rest with bread and butter, cheese, turkey, cake, apples and grapes, sitting in all imaginable positions, and talking with the most marked pronunciation, would have astounded the intellect of any ordinary American who might have chanced to be presented suddenly and unexpectedly to the group as the Royal party.

After lunch and a little Sherry, the Prince took to his narrow bunk, and the rest proceeded to compose themselves comfortably all about the car. They slept, all slept, and slept soundly, until they reached Harrisburgh, where an immense concourse of people had gathered to witness their arrival; and in spite of the lateness of the hour the most exacting of toadies could not say that the people of Harrisburgh were not excited, enthusiastic or demonstrative enough.

Supper was soon partaken of, and immediately thereafter bed was sought.

In spite of the fearful display of musical talent made by the Harrisburgh Band; in spite of all the yells which a motley mob could invent; in spite of cheers, shouts and horrible noises, the Prince slept like a top until 6 o'clock this morning, at which hour his valet woke him by express command of the Duke.

Up got the Prince, (think of it boys, would you mind as well?) up got the Prince, and in less time than it would take many a late boy at boarding-school, he was dressed and in his Reception-room, prepared to go through some half-dozen boring ceremonies which his position renders necessities.

At 10 o'clock this morning the special train left Harrisburgh, followed by the shouted good-byes and farewells of all the spare citizens of the place. At a very slack speed it came on to Baltimore. At every stopping point were crowds of people, all anxious, as had been their fellow-countrymen in Michigan, Missouri and Ohio, to see the Prince, to get a fair look at him, to give him three hearty cheers, and to bid him good-speed. So, too, at the smaller stations at which the train did not stop, we found, or rather we heard, as we passed, a faint cheer, which would indicate the presence of human beings, and, on looking back, we could see small gatherings of people, with outstretched necks, uplifted hat and open mouths, gazing eagerly after the fast-disappearing carriages. At Baltimore the reception was very gratifying, but somewhat embarrassing. The depôt was filled with people; the police kept good order, and everything done in a respectable manner. The Mayor met the Prince and tendered him the hospitalities of the city, after which there was nothing to be done but to wait for the carriages which were to carry him to the other depôt. The Prince is not a good waiter—he does not seem to have any small and convenient nonsense to disburse on such occasions, and seems somewhat awkward. Finally the carriages arrived, the party was huddled into them, and while they ride slowly through the city I write this, which having done, I engage a small Celtic youth to take it to the Post-office, and a larger Celtic youth to hurry me across lots, as it were, to the train, thus heading off His Royal Highness, and doing my work at the same time.

Hastily,

HOWARD.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Over a Million in Treasure on the Way to New-York—News from California, Oregon, British Columbia, and Siberia.

St. Joseph, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 4.

The Pony Express, with news to Sept. 22, arrived last night.

The steamer *Uncle Sam* sailed on the 21st for Panama, carrying 204 passengers and $100,000 in Government drafts, besides $1,130,000 in treasure, of which $1,046,000 were for New-York.

The shipments of treasure by the *Uncle Sam* are as follows: 66 packages of silver ore, valued at $3,500: Wells, Fargo & Co., $203,500; Alsop & Co., $143,417 36; B. Davidson, $96,000; Luther & Church, $75,000; Taeffee, McCahill & Co., $66,746 66; Abel Guy, $65,000; Eugene Kelley & Co., $52,500; B. F. Hastings & Co., $50,000; M. Heller & Bro., $45,200; Wm. T. Coleman & Co., $43,000; D. O. Mills & Co., $40,000; James Patrick & Co., $15,000; Levi Strauss, $34,462 28; J. Seligman & Co., $27,000; Fritz & Allston, $20,000; Decker, Juratt & Paxton, $12,000; Freeman & Co., $12,000; Thos. S. Fiske & Co., $10,153 94; C. S. Leader & Co., $9,000; Charles H. Strebing, $3,150; other shippers, $115,357 10. To England, $96,000; to Panama, $10,000.

The following is a list of the cabin passengers per *Uncle Sam*:

Mr. T. A. Raymond, Dougherty and wife, Bishop Ames, N. W. Ames, jr., Mr. Hiss, Mr. B. Goldsmith, John Worrell, Mrs. Worrell, H. T. Welsh, T. T. Gray, J. S. Gove, wife and three children; Mr. S. S. Lewis, Robt. Rogers, J. P. Robinson, wife and three children; James Collyer, Mrs. T. D. Sanborn and infant, Mrs. Sylvester, T. L. Russell, Jalleb Wausner, L. H. Armstrong, Henry R. Stewart, L. H. Overton, Lewis Gillen, G. Cottle, Charles M. Stober, James Ryan, John W. Shafer, T. D. Sanborn, Alexis Ferrend, Miss Laura Williams, F. Friedman, H. A. Newland, John W. Fike, Robert C. Wright, Lemuel Davis, J. H. Wheeling, L. G. Turner, A. J. Ralston, Mr. Boniday, J. W. O'Neal, D. W. Provost, Andrew Smith, John Craibone, Otis Brett, J. D. Aubrey, H. Reed, and 169 steerage passengers.

The Pony Express arrived at Fort Hope on the 2d. A party of miners came in and reported having struck bank diggings, one hundred miles from Rock Creek, that prospected two and three cents to the pan.

$18,500 worth of gold arrived in San Francisco on the 21st, being the product of the previous eight days' operations at Col. Fremont's quartz mills in Mariposa County.

The People's Reform Society of San Francisco has decided to nominate a full municipal ticket, irrespective of politics.

The State Agricultural Fair opened at Sacramento on the 20th, under very favorable auspices, and the largest receipts on a single day exceeded $4,000. The best feature of the Fair is said to be the display of blooded stock, requiring 450 stalls for their accommodation.

OREGON.

There is nothing later concerning the Oregon Senatorial election. It is said to be the intention to elect Baker and Nesmith, whether a quorum can be got in the Senate or not. As the Senate organized and elected its Sergeant-at-Arms without a quorum, it is doubtful if that officer has power to arrest absent Senators.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

By the arrival of the British steamer *Termagant*, we have received Victoria dates of the 8th inst.

The recent auroral phenomena was distinctly visible in British Columbia.

The Council has adopted a resolution prohibiting persons taking contracts under the city for the employ of Indian labor.

Since the 7th of August there have arrived and cleared from Victoria the following vessels, none of them less than 20 tons burden: Steamers, 33; ships, 50; barks, 5; barkentines, 2; brigs, 2; and schooners, 3, besides over 100 schooners carrying 15 tons and less.

The *Wilson G. Hunt* brought about $15,000 in dust from Fraser's River. The miners, who have got to work on Rock Creek, are making good wages—from $10 to $15 per day. There are a good many idle men there. Wagons are now running between Port Douglass and Lillooch Lake. Smith & Co. sent off two, carrying 50,000 lbs., last week.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

The Danish bark *Steinwarder* arrived last evening from Eastern Siberia, having left De Castries Bay July 19. The American schooner *Alert* arrived at De Castries Bay, from San Francisco July 6, and was discharging at Nicholisky a great part of her cargo in a damaged condition.

The brig *Orbit* arrived on the 6th of July and sailed again Aug. 4 for San Francisco, *viâ* Hakodadi, Honolulu and Albion River.

The brig *Theodore and Julia*, from Nicholeski, which vessel has been frozen in for a long time, left seven days previously for Shanghae with a cargo of ice.

July 4, the Russian steam-corvette *America*, with Admiral Kazakevitcho on board, left De Castries to review other ports in the Gulf of Tartary.

Count Mouraviep Amoorsky, General-Governor of Eastern Siberia, was daily expected at Nicholeski.

The whole of the Siberian fleet had been ordered to the Pei-ho.

The Hamburg bark *San Francisco* was on her way from Macholoski to De Castries Bay in tow of the Russian steamer *Frachise*. She went ashore in a thick fog off Klosterkamp Point. She got off with little damage, after heaving the greater part of her ballast overboard.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

San Francisco, Saturday, Sept. 22.

Arrived 20th, H. B. M. steam-frigate *Termagant*, 310 men, and ship of the line *Ganges*, 740 men, from Victoria; ship *George Lee*, from Manila; schooner *Gen. Harney* arrived 19th, from a four months' fishing cruise off the coast, having taken 400 barrels Mackerel. The bark *Mary Agnes* sailed on the 20th for Sydney, with 60 sacks of Wheat, and 200 quarter sacks of Wheat, and 4,000 quarters Flour; ship *Locket*, for Melbourne, 9,000 sacks of Wheat, 4,000 of Oats and 4,000 quarters of Flour; bark *What Cheer*, for Melbourne, 6,000 sacks of Wheat and Oats, and 4,000 quarters of Flour. Bark *Johanna Still* sailed 22d for Liverpool, with 15,000 sacks Wheat and 68 bales of Wool. The clipper ship *Pampero* has cleared for New-York, with 14,500 sacks of Wheat, 9,000 Hides, 350 bales of Wool, and other articles of merchandize. The exports of Wheat and Flour from San Francisco, since June 1st, equal 172,000 bbls. of Flour. The ship *David Brown* is loading with Wheat for Liverpool, and will sail by the close of the week, carrying 1,800 tons.

Under the influences of a healthy and active demand for goods from the country, and scant arrivals, and advice of indifferent shipments from Atlantic ports, the market is assuming a degree of buoyancy that has not been witnessed for a long time. Some speculative feeling is evinced, but generally the improvement is gradual and mostly attributable to legitimate causes. As a rule, stocks of goods are ample for the fall Winter trade, but being within bounds importers are encouraged to hold for a remunerative market. Transactions are not of an extensive character, though the demand by the trade is steady, and the aggregate quantity of goods moving quite liberal. Candles firm and quiet as last quoted. Coffee more active and unchanged in rates. Coal inactive, but prices well sustained. Dry Goods—dealers are having a fair trade. Fruits—A speculative movement in Currants; Raisins move more freely, but Preserved Fruits continue dull. Nails sell at $4 75. Oils quiet and unchanged. Provisions are rather slow. Meats unchanged. Pork quiet and without change. Lard inactive. Butter is greatly depressed, and finds no demand; the news of the shipments of 1st September, from New-York, has caused a heavy decline; Isthmus sells at 30c.@31c.; 800 firkins should arrive to-morrow, and the effect will be felt in still lower rates. Coffee—In Rio there is nothing doing, and the tendency is downward. Sugars are improving steadily; refined are a good deal excited; 300 bbls. crushed sold, in lots, this morning, at 14¼c. Domestic Spirits have an improving tendency; purchases have been made to arrive, prices and qualities not transpiring. Foreign Brandies exhibit greater buoyancy. Teas are more wanted, though still at low rates. Wines unchanged. Foreign advices have given an impetus to the demand for Wheat; prices favor sellers, but a change is scarcely quotable; purchases are necessarily limited, by the lack of facilities for export; the supply of tonnage is totally inadequate.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

Fort Smith, Ark., Thursday, Oct. 4.

The Overland Mail from San Francisco, which left on the 14th of September, arrived here last evening at 8 o'clock, with five passengers. Everything is reported quiet along the route.

The names of the men murdered by a party of Mexicans at Hollandville Station, near Los Angelos, the circumstances of which were previously reported, are J. L. Williams, late of Milwaukee, and G. W. Langley, of Licking County, Ohio. It did not appear that robbery was the object of the murders, for nothing was carried from the premises. The unfortunate men were in the service of the Mail Company at the time the deed was committed.

Meeting of the A. B. C. F. M.

Boston, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The Board has been occupied most of the day with eloquent addresses, urging a series of resolutions from the Prudential Committee appropriate to the present jubilee period. A beautiful address was delivered by Rev. John Keep, one of the only two survivors of the Association that formed the Board.

The returned Missionaries from Africa and Syria spoke—the latter describing the scenes of massacre on which he had looked. The Lord's Supper was administered in the afternoon in four Churches. After these services the officers of the past year were re-elected. Hon. W. S. Southmayd was added to the Prudential Committee. Three addresses were made in the morning by officers representing other Missionary Societies, all tendering their sympathies and congratulations to the Board at the present [illegible] career.

From Washington.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The President has appointed J. J. Sprengle, of Pennsylvania, Consul to Venice, *vice* Sarmiento, resigned; John A. Parker, of Virginia, Consul to Honolulu, *vice* Buel, declined; Chas. Richmond, of Michigan, Consul to Lahaina, *vice* Chanler, recalled; and Wm. C. Burchard, of New-York, Consul to Comayagua and Leguciga1ha, in Honduras.

Garibaldi Festival in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Thursday, Oct. 4.

At 8 o'clock A. M. to-day a festival in honor of Garibaldi was commenced at the Bellevue Gardens in this city. The meeting was not large, owing to the threatening aspect of the day, but the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Gust. Struve, of New-York, and Messrs. Wm. Rupp and Wm. Weisner, of Baltimore. The speakers—all of whom spoke in the German language—expressed their hearty coöperation in the Italian movement, and their hopes that the great man would succeed in spreading Freedom all over Europe. They longed for the day when the freedom of Italy should be placed on a firm footing, and when the Pope should cease to oppress a brave and good people.

The greatest zeal was manifested for the cause, and the speakers were loudly cheered. The assemblage enjoyed themselves throughout the day with dancing, singing and other amusements, and separated about 6 P. M.

Capture of a Murderer.

Fayetteville, Ark., Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The murderer of the two persons, whose bodies were found on the mountain road between this place and Van Buren on the 23d, was brought here last night. This morning a large crowd collected, and insisted upon hanging him at once, but by the repeated efforts of our most influential citizens, the crowd was finally prevailed upon to allow his captors to take him back to the county in which the deed was committed. It is thought that he will be hung to-day or to-morrow. His wife is in custody as accessory.

Van Buren, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The murderer has confessed his guilt and been lodged in jail. Two horse-thieves, named Owen and Robinson, were arrested this morning, and will probably meet with summary punishment. The Vigilance Committee are actively engaged in ridding the country of a host of lawless characters who infest the counties bordering on the Indian country. All suspected persons are closely watched.

Old steamboat men think there is a prospect of a rise in the river soon. Weather showery.

The Toledo and Wabash Railroad.

Toledo, Thursday, Oct. 4.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, held in this city yesterday, the following Board of Directors was unanimously elected for the ensuing year: A. Boody, J. B. Varnum, J. H. Knox, G. D. Morgan, B. Wilson, John Wilson, John Richardson, James T. Soutter, Henry A. Kent, H. Morrison, Wm. Baker, Warren Colburn, George Cecil, James Spears, Robert Breckinridge and Wm. Kent. The officers of the Road for the preceding year were all reëlected, with the exception of J. B. Varnum, elected Treasurer in the place of B. Wilson.

The State Fair at Elmira.

Elmira, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The receipts during yesterday and to-day amount to about $10,000. The attendance during the forenoon was immense. A heavy rain continued in the afternoon, materially interfering with the arrangements on the ground, and keeping away a large number of visitors. To-morrow the annual address will be delivered by Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Boston, and in the afternoon will occur a repetition of the race between *Flora Temple* and *Geo. M. Patchen*. On Saturday there will be a hurdle-race between the Canadian horses.

Senator Crittenden and the Presidential Contest.

Louisville, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The *Bulletin* publishes a letter of Hon. Jonh J. Crittenden's to his admirers in New-Albany, Indiana, asking a speech defining their duty as Indianians in the present crisis. Mr. Crittenden declines speaking, but writes:

"If I were a voter in the State of Indiana, and believed there was no probability that Bell could carry the State by its popular vote, then I would unhesitatingly give my vote to Mr. Douglas, and I should do this thinking that thereby I performed my duty as a true Union man, and rendered to my country and to Bell and Everett, the candidates of my choice, the best service that circumstances permitted me to do."

New-Jersey Politics.

Easton, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Third District of New-Jersey met at Somerville to-day and nominated W. G. Steele by acclamation.

The Bell-Everett Convention of the same District met at the same place, and resolved that it was inexpedient at the present time to make a nomination for Congress.

Rhode Island Politics.

Providence, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The Democratic Electoral Convention met here to-day, and nominated Alexander Duncan and Amasa Sprague Electors at Large, and Theodore P. Bogart and Samuel Rodman District Electors.

The Florida State Election.

Augusta, Ga., Thursday, Oct. 4.

The Columbus *Times* has a dispatch dated Marianna, Oct. 2, saying "Florida sends greeting—the Democracy have the State."

The returns thus far are very limited, and the result, as predicted by them, uncertain.

Congressional Nominations.

Boston, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The Republicans have nominated Charles Francis Adams in the Third Congressional District, and Charles R. Train, in the Eighth.

Mr. Cagger vs. the British Commercial Life Insurance Company.

Albany, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The suit of Peter Cagger against the British Commercial Life Insurance Company has been compromised by the Company, and the injunction against the securities of the Company been withdrawn.

Death of Rembrandt Peale.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Oct. 4.

Rembrandt Peale, the eminent painter, died, this morning, at the age of 83 years.

Conviction of a Mail Robber.

Rutland, Thursday, Oct. 4.

John Whitcomb, the mail robber, this afternoon plead guilty. He will receive his sentence to-morrow.

The Attempted Suicide of Miss Lyon.

New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper, and in the other daily papers of yesterday (the 2d) was an account of the attempted suicide of my daughter, to which are added charges against myself so atrocious, that if true they should condemn me to perpetual infamy.

These scandalous statements are evidently the coinage of Mr. Enoch Griffith, at whose house the sad tragedy has occurred, and I can scarcely restrain myself to the advice of friends to this simple method of giving them the lie. I think it must strike every candid reader, upon reflection, that suicides are rather the products of self-remorse than of virtuous indignation or alarm for the future. The poor girl who now lies dying upon her bed denies in most emphatic terms that she has ever made the statement imputed to her; and when the truth comes to be known, the public will be convinced that she was abducted from a home which, though poor and plain, was the best I could afford, and where she was treated with care and kindness.

It is true that I commenced an action against Griffith some weeks since—such action as the law provides under the circumstances—and it is also true that I shall prosecute that action to the end, when, I trust, the truth, and the whole truth, will be fully established; and if there be justice in the land, the author of all this wrong will meet some of his deserts.

H. H. LYON.

Note from an Accused Broker.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"An unconscionable shave" was the heading of one of your items of police intelligence on the 29th of last month, in which you have done me some injustice. That I have received of Mr. H. Mathias certain notes to dispose of is true; these notes consisting partly of those of a broken firm, and the rest his own, who himself has also failed. These documents are as yet in my possession. I could not, had I been so disposed, have sold these notes; they were never withheld from Mr. Mathias, and are at present subject to the order of those parties justly entitled to the same. A broker has no other stock in trade than his character. As that was injured by your notice, will you please to insert the present in your next edition, and oblige yours,

I. S. GANS, Tobacco Broker.

CUBA.

The Execution of Walker—Miscellaneous News—Trade and Commerce, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1860.

I yesterday sent to Charleston, *viâ* Cedar Key, the "*news*" of the execution of William Walker at Truxillo on the 12th inst., and suppose you are, or will be before this reaches your hands, in possession of the intelligence by the aid of the telegraph. The "news" reached this city on the evening of the 24th inst., from Butubuno, at which port the propeller *Osceola* had arrived that day.

Walker, it appears, was not permitted to have any communication with any of his followers previous to his execution. He marched from his cell to the place of execution with a steady step and unshaken mien. A chair had been placed for him with its back towards the Castle. Having taken his seat, he was blindfolded. Three soldiers stepped forward to within twenty feet of him and discharged their muskets. The balls entered his body, and he leaned a little forward; but, it being observed he was not dead, a fourth soldier mercifully advanced so close to the suffering man that the muzzle of the musket almost touched his forehead, and being there discharged, scattered his brains and skull to the winds. Thus ends the life of the "gray-eyed man of destiny," and though we may differ in our several estimates of the character of the man, and of the correctness of the cause he has of late years pursued, yet I believe none will be found who will assert that he was *not* a man of *true* courage, and that he *believed* his conduct was correct in attempting to "extend the area of liberty," and thus benefit his fellow-man. But he is dead, and "*De mortuis, nil nisi bonum.*"

We are soon to have, it is understood, a new cemetery near this city, and all will admit that it is much needed. It is to contain 298 acres, to be divided into four squares and adorned with walks, trees and fountains.

The *façade* will be of bronze, in the monumental style, and the entire cemetery will be surrounded with an iron fence, in the centre of which there is to be a superb arch, in a style similar to that "of the Star of Paris."

It is purposed to place the venerated remains (why again disturb them?) of Columbus within this arch in an urn, with a silver cover upon which will be inscribed in letters of gold, the results of his successful enterprise. A bronze statue of Columbus is to be erected near by, representing him in an attitude revealing the grand mission he carried into effect.

I find upon careful calculation, the consumption of butchers' meat in this city is about 55,000 pounds per day, that is about one-quarter of a pound per head. The average weight of meat from each bullock slaughtered is about 350 pounds; of each hog, 77 pounds; of each sheep, 33 pounds.

The wholesale price for beef is $14 per 100 pounds; of pork, $16 to $18 50; of mutton, from $16 to $20 per 100 pounds. The retail prices are for beef, 25 cents per pound; for pork and mutton, 40 to 50 cents per pound; fresh fish, 15 to 20 cents per pound. For a constant and regular supply of this latter article, we are indebted to our late Captain-General, who issued a decree admitting the article free of duty. This decree has been confirmed by the Queen of Spain, and daily arrivals of fishing smacks with cargoes of live fish in their wells is the result; a blessing alike to every class in the community.

But from the foregoing high prices of food in our markets you will readily understand that the keepers of boarding-houses (hotels they call them) are necessitated to charge pretty high rates for board, say from $2 to $2 50 per diem. Then house-rent is exceedingly high, so that a single man, without indulging in any luxuries, needs to earn from $200 to $250 per month to pay his current expenses.

Washing here, too, is quite an item of expense; $1 50 to $2 per dozen pieces being the common charge, and that in a climate which renders white linen clothing requisite to comfort, and to change that clothing twice if not thrice times in each day, you will readily see that it requires quite an amount to pay the "launderer" every Saturday evening.

A new Express Company between New-York and this city has been recently established: the firm in your City is M. L. Hiller & Co., No. 3 Chambers-street, and in this city, Edward Binell & Co., No. 8 Mercaderes-street. There were two Express companies between the two cities in existence previously, but they were frequently negligent in the delivery of articles intrusted to them, and very often exorbitant in their charges. I think it more than probable the establishment of this third Express will make all more attentive to and more complacent in their dealings with the public.

The Sugar market has been quite dull this week; holders, however, continue firm and refuse to reduce their pretensions. Molasses is held at 3 reals per keg for clayed.

Freights for the United States very dull at $1 per box and $5 per hogshead for Sugar; $4 per hogshead for Molasses.

Exchanges quite languid. Sterling 15 per cent. premium. New-York sixty-day bills, 4@5 per cent. premium; New-Orleans, (short,) 4¼@5¼ per cent. premium.

M.

Gas Fixtures.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,
in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles—both foreign and domestic manufacture.
New-York, July 28, 1860.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

The Shakers on Sewing-Machines.
"We approve of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machines had of thee."—*S. Atherton, Harvard, Mass., Aug. 16, 1860.*
JAMES WILLCOX, Manf'r, 508 Broadway, New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.
Dr. S. N. Marsh, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite the church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of Rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulderbraces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

To Importers About Going to Europe.—We would call your attention to our Life-Preserving Garments. They insure perfect safety from drowning; they are beautiful and not expensive. In cases like the loss of the *Lyonaise, Central America* and *Hungarian*, every life might have been saved by the use of our garments. Ladies' and Children's Life-Preserving Waists. DELANO LIFE-PRESERVING COAT AND VEST CO., No. 256 Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky.
Salt River Distilleries, established 1839.
We are the Sole Agents for the above noted and long-established brand of Whisky, in cases only. Orders for the above, in barrels, should be directed simply S. T. Suit's Salt River Distilleries, Kentucky. Orders for case Whisky to us. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"A Clear Complexion" is Desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Do not Dye your Hair.—MOTT'S Chemical Pomade will restore it to its original color, without dyeing. For sale everywhere, and by PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st.

Use Parker Bros. London Club Sauce.—It is superior to all others now sold, and is for sale by all respectable grocers everywhere.
A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-st., Agent.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
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GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
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White, the Hatter, has Introduced the Hiawatha Soft Hat, the most popular hat of Paris; also, the National Guard Hat and Children's Fancy Hats, at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

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An entire new style for young men, just received from Paris, for sale by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

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WITH BINDERS, CORDERS, AND ALL OTHER RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.
The WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company would ask the candid attention of the public, and especially of that more immediately represented by the New-York Times, to the fact that the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing-Machine has uniformly received the highest commendations from all classes of society, whether for the use of
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DRESS-MAKERS,
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GAITER FITTERS,
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VEST MAKERS, or
TAILORS GENERALLY.
THE LOCK-STITCH MADE BY THESE MACHINES is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on both sides of the seam—the only stitch that is approved by families and manufacturers of sewed goods. This fact being borne in mind, every candid person must be convinced that the WHEELER & WILSON Machine is the only one to purchase, whether for private use or for earning a livelihood by sewing for others.
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SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Fever and Ague
Is caused by the miasm or exhalation evolved from decayed and decaying vegetation in moist soils. When absorbed into the circulation, it becomes an irritating virus in the blood, which deranges and destroys the health of the whole system. We have long sought, and have at length found an antidote,
AYER'S AGUE CURE,
Which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. Its action upon the system is invariably sure, and its cure of Fever and Ague and kindred complaints certain. If taken in season, it expels the virus from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use the "cure" free from its attacks, keeps the system in health, although exposed to the disease. Consequently, it not only cures, but protects from the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "Ague Cure" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.
This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system, and these organs by degrees become habituated to do this their office of their own accord. Hence arises what we term acclimation. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "Ague Cure" does it at once, and with safety. The extensive use of this in all varieties of cases has shown it to be a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is that it is cheap as well as good.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

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All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

Prince of Wales Ball.—Ladies wishing White Satin and Kid Gaiter Boots and Slippers, with beautiful rosettes, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

The Excitement at Gosling's, No. 116 Broadway, caused by those whole Apple Pies, is something extraordinary.

MARRIED.

Conover—Smith.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Dr. Edward D. Smith, George S. Conover to Clara G., daughter of the late George B. Smith, Esq., all of this City.

Wood—Smith.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 4, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Dr. Cooke, Mr. J. Howard Wood to Miss Margaret A., daughter of N. H. Smith, Esq., all of this City.

Smith—Blake.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 4, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, Mr. Henry Smith, of Washington, D. C., to Mrs. Nancy M. Blake, of this City.

Walker—Holbrook.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, by Rev. H. E. Montgomery, Thomas George Walker to Lucy B., daughter of Henry M. Holbrook, Esq., all of this City.

Atwater—Waring.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 4, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. B. C. Cutler, D. D., Hiram H. Atwater, M. D., to Margaret M. Waring, all of Brooklyn.

Ives—Davis.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 4, at her father's residence, by Rev. J. D. Philips, uncle of the bride, Chauncey B. Ives, Esq., of Rome, Italy, to M. Louisa Davis, of Brooklyn, L. I.

Calkin—Simons.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 27, by Rev. C. C. Norton, Judson H. Calkin, of this City, to Miss Malvina Simons, of Brooklyn.

☞ Philadelphia and Ulster County papers please copy.

Bouse—Fish.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, by Rev. J. W. Sarles, J. P. Bouse of Jacksonville, Fla., to Elizabeth A., daughter of Edmund Fish, of Brooklyn.

Kenward—Wicks.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 1, at the Washington-av. Baptist Church, by Rev. W. A. Bartlett, Thomas Kenward to Miss Emma Wicks, of Brooklyn.

Barnes—Ogden.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Oct. 4, by Rev. L. R. Dunn, W. E. Barnes, Jr., to Lydia H. Ogden, daughter of Geo. Ogden, Esq., both of the above place.

Belden—Barnum.—At Keeseville, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at the M. E. Church, by Rev. Angelo Canoll, Rev. William Belden, Jr., of Brooklyn, L. I., to Mrs. Phebe Keese Barnum, daughter of Hon. R. Keese, of the former place.

Speyers—Rogers.—At Tivoli, Duchess County, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, Albert Speyers and Matilda Livingston, daughter of the late Henry Rogers, Jr.

DIED.

Brady.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 4, Anna, wife of Elijah Brady, aged 63 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 8½ A. M., on Friday, Oct. 5, from No. 34 Greene-st. Her remains will be taken to Newcastle, Westchester County, for interment.

Lush.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 3, at the house of his son, Robert Lush, Esq., a native of England, in his 87th year.

The friends of the family, and of his sons, W. H. Lush and Wm. Pond, are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) day, at 1 P. M., precisely, at the Bethesda Baptist Church, in 22d-st., near 3d-av.

Wardwell.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, Mary Jane, wife of J. M. Wardwell, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father, L. L. Sturges, No. 74 East 19th-st., on Friday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Lush.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 3, Robert Lush, Esq., a native of Wiltshire, England, in his 87th year.

Friends of his sons, W. H. Lush and W. Pond, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Bethesda Baptist Church, in 22d-st., near 3d-av., on Friday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock precisely.

☞ Philadelphia and London papers please copy.

Burley.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 3, John M., eldest child of James B. and Cornelia Burley, in the 7th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, John W. Manley, Esq., No. 335 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, and relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

Breithaupt.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, Julius A., son of F. J., and the late P. A. Breithaupt, in the 20th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his mother, No. 139 Amity-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

Green.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Oct. 4, Wm. Green, aged 91 years.

The funeral will take place from No. 290 Carleton-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Reeve.—At Stratford, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 4, Francis L. Reeve, late of Williamsburgh, aged 55.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the house of his son-in-law, Joseph Wilde, Ross-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Ure.—At West Farms, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, Elizabeth B. Ure, relict of the late Andrew Ure, Esq., in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Friday, 5th, at the Presbyterian Church, in the above village.

Constantine.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, Eleanor, infant daughter of Thomas W. and Elizabeth Constantine.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 473, Oct. 4, 1860.

61, 72, 2, 13, 24, 41, 10, 26, 53, 52, 29, 36, 59.

Class No. 474, Oct. 4, 1860.

25, 37, 42, 59, 35, 66, 65, 67, 32, 46, 16, 17, 5.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 4, 1860.

GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

FANS! FANS!
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
The largest and most splendid assortment of Fans in the City is to be found at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paint, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

COMBINING USE WITH ORNAMENT as does the beard, every one should wear it; but on some people's faces the beard or moustache won't grow. Now, my Onguent will force them to grow on the smoothest face in a few weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin. Price $1. Sold by dealers generally. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st.

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Retail prices current of the season
at
EVANS'
Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos.
66
and Fulton-st.
68

OVERCOATS.

Black and fancy Cloth	$5	to $15
Black and fancy Beaver	8	to 20
Black and fancy Pilot	6	to 15
Cassimere, Petersham, Felt, Satinet, &c., &c.	3½	to —

COATS.

Good black cloth Frocks	$5	to $8
Fine black cloth Frocks	10	to 14
Super black cloth Frocks	15	to 20
Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver Business Coats	3½	to 15

PANTS.

Black, Doeskin, Cloth and Cassimere	$2½	to 6
Fancy Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver	2	to 6
Extra Fancy and Black	—	to 7

VESTS.

All the new styles of Velvet	$2	to 6
Silks and Satins	1½	to 5
Cloth and Cassimere	1	to 3

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Complete Black Cloth Suits	10	to 30
Cassimere Suits to match, $8, $10, $12, $15, $18 and $20.		

Furnishing Goods of every description, retailed at wholesale prices.
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EVANS, and Fulton-st,
68
Sign of the Red, White and Blue.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
When Olive Tar is inhaled, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.
When Olive Tar is taken upon Sugar, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.
When Olive Tar is applied, it magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.
Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.
Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,
They Revitalize and Purify the Blood,
They impart Energy to the Nervous System,
They Invigorate the Liver,
They Strengthen the Digestion,
They Regulate the Secretions of the Body,
And are a Specific for all Female Weaknesses.
Price One Dollar a Package.
At 442 Broadway, New-York, and all Druggists.

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Simeon Draper, Esq., Banker, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Col. Samuel Colt, Hartford, Conn.
Col. Chas. May, U. S. A.
Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Ed. *Independent*, N. Y.
Rev. Edward Bright, Ed. *Examiner*, New-York.
Rev. D. W. Cronk, Agt., Am. Bible Union, N. Y.
Rev. O. F. A. Spinning, Butternuts, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

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J. SABIN & CO.'S
AUCTION ROOM.
4TH-ST. AND LAFAYETTE-PLACE,
One door east of Broadway,
25,000 VOLUMES OF BOOKS,
BEING THE ENTIRE LIBRARY
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WILLIAM E BURTON.
To be sold on the
EIGHTH OF OCTOBER
And following days.
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CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman's & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
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GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms.
No. 506 Broadway.

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FYS

BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
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A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
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Neck—The distance around it. *Yoke*—The measures from the points of each shoulder. *Sleeve*—The length from the centre of the back to the wrist, with the arm bent. *Breast*—Distance around the body, under the armpits. *Waist*—Distance around. Also, the length of the shirt.
By sending the above measures we can guarantee you a perfect fit of our new style of the
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRT.
Also, Importers and Dealers in
MENS' FURNISHING GOODS.
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Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

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PATENT OFFICES.
HOW TO SECURE LETTERS PATENT.
INTERESTING TO
INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.
Inventors, who have made improvements upon which they desire to procure Letters Patent, will do well to bear in mind that the proprietors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN have had upwards of fifteen years' experience in the examination of inventions, and during this time had more cases brought under their immediate notice than any other Patent Agency in the United States. It would be absurd to suppose that this extended experience did not afford them unparalleled facilities for the rapid and successful prosecution of this department of professional business. Messrs. MUNN & CO. have made THOUSANDS of personal examinations at the United States Patent Office into the novelty of inventions, and are familiar with the law, rules and regulations that govern the examination of cases, and are having daily intercourse with the Honorable Commissioner of Patents, and the Examiners. Messrs. MUNN & CO. have also, during the last few years, successfully prosecuted hundreds of rejected cases. They venture the assertion that, possessing such advantages and facilities, no other Patent Agency in the United States can offer equal inducements to the worthy inventors of this country.
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Messrs. MUNN & CO. are editors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, an Illustrated Weekly Paper for inventors, manufacturers and mechanics. Terms $2 a year, $1 for six months.
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TO ALL WHO USE HORSES.—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in pint bottles, price only fifty cents, is warranted cheaper, and superior to any article in the market for the cure of Cuts, Galls, Lameness of all kinds, Colic, &c. This is no humbug article; try a bottle, it will speak for itself. None are genuine unless signed S. I. TOBIAS. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

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Are a class of people who, according to the testimony of Henry Ward Beecher, are just those who are likely to be most amused, as as well as instructed, by perusing the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL weekly. In its pages they will find food for the gratification of their imaginations, as well of their reflective faculties—as they undoubtedly have a mixture of both. No. 3 is now ready, price Three Cents.

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What is the coming struggle? No matter. There are struggles enough in existence now which demand the attention of every reflecting mind. It is the struggle of ignorance against knowledge, and virtue against vice, and many other such evils which might be named. On the side of that which shall raise the moral status of the people—which will advance them in useful knowledge—which shall help them to enjoy quiet and comfortable homes—and learn the great lesson of what they are living for, as well as to help the struggling—cheer on the weary—encourage the earnest and hopeful—are a few of the objects of the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, now published at Three Cents, weekly.

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Shrewd men of business who are desirous of an extensive circulation amongst families in New-York and all the large cities in the States and Canadas, will find it to their interest to advertise in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL. The space is very limited, and the rates very reasonable for the publicity given, which is both extensive and permanent. Advertisements of each number are electrotyped along with the reading matter, and repeated *ad infinitum* in all time coming. Only a small portion of space now to dispose of. First come, first served.
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Those intending to decorate on the occasion will do well to examine the beautiful
CRYSTAL CREST OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS,
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THERE ARE BUT SIX OF THESE IN AMERICA.

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Best styles English VELVETS, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
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They offer FURNITURE FOR DRAWING-ROOMS, PARLORS, CHAMBERS, &c., both rich and plain, of original patterns, made by their own workmen from kiln-dried stock.
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Reference—Messrs. Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper.

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for THIS WEEK is ready, and may be obtained of the newsdealers and at the office. Its contents are of the usual varied and interesting character. Among them is a most timely and able
EDITORIAL LEADER
on THE UNITY OF OUR CHURCH,
Commenting upon the meeting of extremes in the desire for a division of the Church. Another on
THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRESS AND THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.
On RECENT FRENCH LITERATURE.
On INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.
In reference to the recent action of Mr. Matteson in this City, and collaterally the action of the late General Conference, in abrogating the "supernumerary" relation.
On METHODIST MONUMENTS.
A third paper on
GUIZOT AND HIS TIMES.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE,
embracing another
LETTER FROM A BALTIMORE METHODIST,
on the subjects connected with the proposed Baltimore Convention, and on the policy of the Baltimore *Advocate*.
A letter from
OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT,
and from
Rev. PENNELL COOMBE, of Philadelphia.
A review and copious extracts from the
METHODIST PRESS
throughout the country, conveying its tone and spirit; also from the religious Press of
OTHER DENOMINATIONS.
Full details of American and Foreign Religious Intelligence.
A very interesting
STORY FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS,
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JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., }
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COFFEE POT, TEA POT AND URN!
No family should be without these most useful articles! Their utility in restaurants is beyond question!! In hotels they will be found invaluable!!! They need but to be seen to be appreciated, and an article possessing so much merit must soon come into general use. All the advantages secured in former improvements are combined in the construction of the
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while they possess other advantages that cannot be claimed for any of the patents hitherto brought before the public. They are made with an inner vessel which is for the tea or coffee, with a space between it and the outer case for the water. Through a valve at the base of the spout, (connecting with a thumb-piece near the top of the handle,) either hot water, or tea or coffee can be poured at will from one spout, making them as convenient as they are novel in their construction. By this arrangement the contents of the inner vessel retains its heat as long as it is needed; its flavor is not injured by "steeping" or "drawing," and the aroma of tea or coffee is preserved. In all the essentials nothing has been invented that will compare with the
MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS.
The proprietors of this patent take pleasure in saying that its merits have been thoroughly tested—hence the above statement, which we feel assured will be verified in every Restaurant, in every Hotel, and in every Family which puts into practical use the
MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS.
This valuable improvement adds but little to their expense. They are all made under our own supervision, and in the most perfect manner. A liberal discount will be made to dealers.
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APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.
IT IS
THE OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE
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In addition to the
FULL AND COMPLETE TIME TABLES
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It contains
NEARLY ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS,
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PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES
And Combination Cushions.
We beg to inform the public that in future we will make a reduction of ten per cent. on our tables for all cash orders, thus giving to the public the best tables manufactured at the lowest possible price.
PHELAN & COLLENDER.

Office of the American European Express, No. 72 Broadway, New-York. Established 1855.
WHEREAS, CERTAIN PERSONS HAVE recently opened an office in this City for the purpose of carrying on the European Express business, and are making use of our name, viz., the American-European Express, in a manner which may deceive our friends, we beg to inform the public that the said persons have no connection with our houses, either in New-York, London, Liverpool or Paris.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway,
Sole Proprietors in New-York of the
American-European Express.

AH YELL AH! AH YELL AH!—A WONDER! a wonder! said a South American lady, the other day, on seeing the dirtiest kind of linen made perfectly clean in one minute by the New Union Washing Machine, at No. 457 Broadway, near Grand-st., New-York. Come and see it in operation, and judge for yourselves. Prices $8 to $10, and warranted.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to take the entire charge of children; can do all kinds of family sewing; or in a small private family, by a respectable young woman, with the best City reference from her last place, where she lived three years. Call at No. 302 7th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business; has held first-class situations; would assist in fine washing or sewing; references of highest character. Inquire at 114 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. Can produce the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 378 [illegible], second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by an experienced and trustworthy young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing; is a superior laundress; exceedingly neat and orderly about her work; unexceptionable City reference given. Apply at No. 93 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or mind children. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 253 East 13th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, third floor, front room. Is willing to go to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or sewing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 West 25th-st., second floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable young woman; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 92 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would go out by the day or week; understands shirt-making and all kinds of plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 71 West 18th-st., front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 133 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a Protestant young girl, as chambermaid or waitress; the best of City reference for four years. Call at No. 479 6th-av., 29th-st., in the bakery.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or chambermaid and waitress; good references given. Call at 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 397 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—A chambermaid and waitress wishes to obtain employment; she has the best of City reference. She also desires to place out her sister, as nurse or for light housework. Address ELLEN KELLY, dry-goods store, No. 282 West 18th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A REspectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or nurse. Call for two days, at No. 19 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, by a respectable young woman; understands working the sewing machine. Can be seen at her late employer's, at No. 325 Henry-st., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or fine washing. Reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 5 Minetta-st., 3d floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a most respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is perfectly competent; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 2d-st., near the Bowery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to take care of children and do plain sewing and all kinds of embroidery; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 32 East 14th-st., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, and has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 West 20th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an experienced English girl, a situation in a private family in the above capacity; has had three years' experience in her last place; is a good seamstress; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 405 [illegible]-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—Situation wanted by a neat, industrious and competent young woman in either of the above capacities; would assist in washing; has no objection to the country; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor front; best of reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 281 East 11th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 352 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 74 Charles-st., between Bleecker and 4th. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by an active young girl as chambermaid or waitress; she fully understands both. Call or address, for two days, M. A. K., No. 15 East 15th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid or waitress; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 158 3d-av., for two days, between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, a situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for the past 16 years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference furnished. Can be seen for two days at No. 52 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music-store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable girl, as good cook, one who perfectly understands her business, and is fully capable of taking full charge of a kitchen; the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 179 East 24th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESEECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has lived in some of the best families in the City, as reference will show. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent young woman, who fully understands her business in all its branches, in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Excellent City references. Call at No. 227 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as cook; has lived the last five years with one family on Murray Hill, who have just given up housekeeping, and to whom she refers; reference for character, honesty and capacity unexceptionable. Address S. J. W., Box No. 412 Post-office.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A STEADY, ACTIVE Protestant woman a situation as perfect cook, who understands meats in all branches, all kinds of soups, made-up dishes, pastry, desserts of all kinds, baking bread, boning fowls. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 1st-av., near 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking all kinds meats, soups, game, pastries and jellies; the best of City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 53 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; is competent in all its branches; understands making bread and pastry; no objection to a private boarding-house; the best of references. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen, for to-day and Saturday, at No. 624th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROFESSED cook, a situation in a private family, by a middle-aged woman, who has held the best situations in the City, and can give the highest testimonials as to ability. Inquire at No. 114 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN A PRIvate family, by an experienced woman, as cook and baker; understands her business perfectly; can give good City references. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., 2d floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable young woman; is an excellent baker and willing to do part of the washing; the best of City reference of two years from her last place. Apply at No. 113 West 31st-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent woman as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker and pastry cook; will assist in the washing. Best City reference given from her last employer. Apply for two days at 238 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Protestant, in a private family. Inquire at No. 251 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., for two days, or at Titus', No. 193 Mercer-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 East 32d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; the best of City reference. Call at No. 506 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, in a private family in this City, by a neat, civil, and competent girl with good City reference. Call at No. 100 17th-st., west of 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook in a private family, or to do up stairs work and washing and ironing; City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 159 East 25th-st.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT FIRST-class cook, with good references, wants a situation. Inquire at 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED situations by two respectable young women, one to cook, wash and iron, who thoroughly understands her business; the other as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference from their last place; has no objection to go a short way in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as first-class cook—one who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing: can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 158 9th-st., opposite the Bible House.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as laundress; understands French fluting; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 91 Gold-st., between Front and York sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as good plain cook, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at 147 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room No. 7.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, to do washing and ironing or general housework, by a respectable girl. Apply at No. 149 9th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, for three days. No objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A GIRL, A SITuations as cook, washer and ironer; or would go as laundress, in a private family. The best reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 147 West 41st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; would assist in washing; good City reference. Call at No. 118 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman; will assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 352 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WANTS a situation; would assist with washing; good City reference given. Call at No. 18 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A situation as cook, by a young woman; also, by one as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 202 West 26th-st., first floor.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—TWO RESPECTAble young women want situations—one is a first-rate cook, and the other is an excellent laundress; understands fluting; they can both be well recommended; or would both take charge of the work of a small family. Call at No. 214½ West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework by a very faithful, capable servant girl; is very highly recommended and thoroughly efficient for either capacity and will be found very neat, obliging and trustworthy. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GOOD COOK AND BAKER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a highly respectable and well recommended woman, as cook and baker; knows her business in all its branches; has lived with the best families for several years. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, with good references, wishes a situation as housekeeper, or to take care of an invalid, or teach children all the branches of an English education, or would be willing to do the housework of a small family. Call at No. 173 West 29th-st., near 8th-av. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. No objection to the country.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a girl 11 years old in a respectable family; wages not an object so much as a home, where she will be clothed and taken good care of. Call at No. 13 Union-court, corner of 12th-st. and University-place, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a neat tidy girl as housemaid; she cooks, bakes bread and washes and irons well; would go as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; wages, $6. Call for two days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—AN AGED WOMAN wants a situation in the City, not more than two or three in the family, to do general housework or sewing; wants a good steady home. Apply at No. 368 8th-av., near 29th-st., top floor, back room, for three days.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman wishes to engage with a lady or family going to England or to travel in Europe. Can be seen every day this week at No. 324 Bleecker-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 467 29th-st., near 2d-av., third floor, back-room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress; she has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a first-class laundress; does all kinds of fluting and fine washing; will assist with chamberwork or will do the cooking of a small family; City reference. Apply at No. 212 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman to attend an invalid lady. Call at No. 62 10th-st. References given.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as nurse, and has no objection to assist with the chamberwork; has City reference if required. Call at No. 335 3d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., book store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a neat, tidy young woman, as nurse and seamstress; she is an excellent embroiderer, and is very willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 109 East 13th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby; has references. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—AN English Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, and if required could do cooking, washing and ironing. Apply at No. 158 9th-st., opposite the Bible-house.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged Protestant woman desires a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses; would take the care of one child, or wait on a lady going South for the Winter; has the best of City references. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., 2d floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing or embroidery; is a good shirt maker; has no objection to do light chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen at No. 100 West 19th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as seamstress; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen, for two days, at Room No. 24, Gramercy-park Hotel.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing very neatly; would assist in chamberwork or mind children; has over three years' City reference from her last place; no objections to the country. Can be seen to-day and Saturday at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, (Presbyterian,) accustomed to sewing and the care of children, wishes a situation in that capacity, in a respectable family. She can be seen for two days, at No. 76 Eldridge-st., Room No. 18, near Grand. References satisfactory.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wants a situation as seamstress or chambermaid, or would take charge of a grown child and sew; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 96 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 188 East 21st-st., front room, second floor, two doors from 2d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress in a private family; fully understands her business; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 20th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED BY A RESPECTAble colored girl a situation as waitress; best of references. Inquire at No. 14 Cornelia-st., or at Titus', No. 193 Mercer-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can give good City reference. Call or address No. 239 6th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, that lost her baby, wants a situation in a respectable family as wet nurse. Call for two days, at No. 198 East 21st.-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear.

A FIRST-CLASS NURSE OR CHAMbermaid wants a situation in a respectable family, either in this City or to go South; the best of reference can be given from her last place. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a young Englishman of many years experience, and understands his business thoroughly, and can be strictly relied upon for honesty, sobriety and cleanliness; best of reference from his last place. Can be seen at the veterinary surgeon's, No. 98 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs, or a letter addressed to W. P., will be attended to for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady, strictly-temperate, single man; is an excellent groom, careful and experienced driver, and can be well recommended as such by his late employers for the last thirteen years in this City; has no objection to City or country. Address or apply at J. R. Lowden's, harness-maker, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a steady, strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom, careful driver and can be well recommended as to honesty and sobriety; is willing to make himself useful; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at the corner of Broadway and 13th-st., at the saddlery of Charles Waters.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, or groom and coachman, by an active, steady Protestant man, in the prime of life, who lived for many years with some of the first families in Europe; understands the management of hunters; no objection to the country; well recommended. W. L. M., care of Richard Campbell, No. 50 4th-av., or at No. 124 4th-av., to-day.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man as coachman and groom; is a steady, careful driver and is fully competent in every respect; is sober, honest and obliging, and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place. Has good City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 201 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a respectable young man, as coachman or groom in a private family; is a good, careful driver, and is fully competent in every respect; can give the best of three years' reference. Call, or address P. C., Box No. 193 Times Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant man a situation as coachman and groom; would assist in the gardening; has long experience in the care and management of horses in this country and Europe; is a good and careful driver; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 4th-av., near 9th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN WANTS A SITuation in a private family; has the best of City reference from his last situation, where he has lived three years; is a Protestant. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 University-place, at Mr. Graham's saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; understands his business in all its branches; can produce the best of references; has no objection to go to the country. Address N. R., Box No. 209 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a young man, as coachman, who generally understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; has been brought up to the business; understands gardening and the general duties of a servant; has been accustomed to live in the country; will take a situation in City or country, and make himself generally useful; is sober and quiet; would drive a horse and cart; best reference given. Call at, or address JAS. BYRNES, care J. H. Conner, No. 115 Franklin-st., N. Y., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant single man, a situation with some nice family, to take care of one or two horses, and can do it; is a good careful driver, is kind and obliging, and willing to make himself useful in anything reasonable. References can be given, if required. Any person desiring such services, may address WEBSTER, Box No. 213 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable young man, who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; no objection to any part of the country; has got the best of reference from his last employer. Call for three days, at S. Lowrey's, No. 932 Broadway, for P. WELSH.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable man as coachman and groom, perfectly understands his business in all its forms; is a Protestant; can come well recommended; will make himself generally useful; would prefer the country. Address H. R., Box No. 208 Times Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by a respectable man and wife; no incumbrance; the man is a practical gardener and farmer, wife a good cook and dairywoman; have been many years in this country; can give the best of references; would be found perfectly trustworthy in taking care of a gentleman's place in his absence; Protestants. Apply at, or address M. S., A. Smith's Seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged man as groom; has good references. Address T. R., Box No. 208 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as waiter in a respectable boarding-house; has the best of City reference, and understands his business thoroughly. He is of sober and temperate habits; willing and obliging. Apply to or address T. F., No. 2 East 23d-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by an active and competent man who thoroughly understands his business, and having good City reference. Can be seen, or address C. B., No. 827 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., in the book-store, for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE man a situation in a private family as waiter; understands his business thoroughly, and has lived with some of the best families in the City. Call or address to M. A. Laurence's, fish-monger, 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a young man who understands his business perfectly; has had the highest class situations in the City, to whom he is permitted to refer. Inquire at No. 62 University-place, in the cabinet-store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address, for three days, at 62 and 64 University-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a man of unquestionable character and ability, with the best of City reference to that effect. Address LINN, No. 901 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable boys, one twelve and the other fourteen, in the City, or a short distance in the country, to make themselves generally useful; wages no object; a good home preferred for the Winter. They reside with their mother, 15 Renwick-st., near Canal. Call for two days.

POLITICAL.

UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.

RATIFICATION
OF THE
UNION
ELECTORAL TICKET.

MASS MEETING
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8,
at 7½ o'clock P. M.

"ONE COUNTRY—ONE CONSTITUTION—ONE DESTINY."

The Committee appointed by authority of the great Union Meeting, held at the Cooper Institute, on the 17th day of September last, to adopt such an Electoral Ticket as the crisis and the country demand, in order to present "one common front against the common adversary of National peace, concord and unity," having unanimously agreed upon an Electoral Ticket worthy of the support of every conservative citizen of this State:

INVITE THEIR FELLOW-CITIZENS, without regard to party organizations, who are in favor of preserving the Federal Compact upon the principles and in the spirit in which it was founded, and who are opposed to the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, the candidates of aggressive sectionalism, to convene in MASS MEETING, at the COOPER INSTITUTE, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to receive the Report of the said Committee, and take such action as the occasion demands.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: This is a time of peril to the country. It cannot be denied that without the united effort of the Union Men of this State, there is danger of our Government passing under the dominion of rulers asserting principles at war with the rights and interests of a large section of the country whose citizens will practically have no voice or representation in the Executive branch of the Federal Government under which they are to live—a result calculated to disturb the peaceful relations of the two sections of our country, to retard our prosperity and onward progress as a people, and to endanger the safety and permanency of the Union.

It rests with the Patriotic Conservative men of this State, by an earnest and cordial coöperation on one Electoral Ticket, to avert these evils, to DEFEAT SECTIONALISM and PRESERVE THE UNION, in peace, concord, and fraternity. Let the glad tidings go forth to the whole country that the National men of the Empire State stand together in solid column for the preservation of the Union and the rights of the States.

The following gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting:

Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hon. Fernando Wood, Chas. O'Conor, Hon. Washington Hunt, Hon. Greene C. Bronson, Hon. John Kelly, Hon. John A. Dix, Hon. John Cochran, James S. Thayer, Dr. Isaac H. Merkle, Hon. James Brooks, Hon. John Van Buren, and other distinguished speakers.

The coöperation of all organizations friendly to the cause is earnestly invited.

CHAS. O'CONOR,	SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
S. F BUTTERWORTH,	PETER B. SWEENY,
EDWIN CROSWELL,	DAN'L F. TIEMANN,
HENRY GRINNELL,	JAS. MONROE,
S. L. M. BARLOW,	DANIEL DEVLIN,
WILSON G. HUNT,	ANDREW MOUNT,

CHAS. A. SECOR.
JOSHUA J. HENRY, Chairman.

JEHIAL READ, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1860.

SOUTH BROOKLYN.—LIEUT-GOV. RAYMOND and Hon. T. B. VAN BUREN will speak THIS (Friday) EVENING, at the Wigwam on Court-st., near Douglas. Come one, come all. S. J. EDWARDS, President.
L. W. MURRAY, Secretary.

HELP WANTED.

A BAR-TENDER.—A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN) wanted to attend bar in a liquor-store. Answer in handwriting of applicant stating salary expected. Reference to be addressed to Box No. 167 Times Office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART, ACTIVE AMERIcan boy 15 or 16 years of age to learn the block and pump-maker's trade; one that can read and write and come well recommended for honesty; no others need apply. Apply to WESTCOTT & FERGUSON, No. 242½ South-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK, and one who is willing to do the washing of three persons; City references required; none others need apply. Call at 43 West 36th-st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK. None other need apply. Call at No. 51 West 25th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GIRL TO COOK, wash, and do general housework in a small family; also, a boy who writes well, in a lawyer's office. Apply to Room No. 2, No. 5 Tryon-row, near City Hall.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who is willing to do housework the last day of the week; an English or Scotch woman preferred. No one need apply who cannot bring the best City references. Apply at No. 10 5th-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED AN EXPERIENCED Protestant English or Scotch nurse, to take charge of one child; must be willing to assist with light chamberwork; unexceptionable City reference required. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 224 Madison-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as nurse; one accustomed to the care of young children, and fully competent, may apply at No. 321 5th-av. None others need apply.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS WAITer; best of references required. None others need apply at No. 51 West 25th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 36 East 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 712 New-York Post-office.

AN AMERICAN LADY WISHES A CHILD to nurse at her own residence; its age must not exceed six weeks; only such as are willing to give a liberal remuneration need apply at No. 626 6th-av.; best of references will be given.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON PACIFIC-ST., between Portland and Carlton avs.—Those three magnificently-finished houses, with all modern improvements; one is two-story and basement, and two three-story and basement, Philadelphia front, brown-stone trimmings; prices, $4,000, $5,000, $3,000 and $2,500, in bond and mortgage. Cars pass within three minutes' walk of the door. Apply to FAGAN & CLAFFY, on the premises.

HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH FOR SALE.—Three new brick houses, three stories and basement high, with under-cellars; finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements—water, gas, &c; situated in South 9th-st., corner of 7th; lots over 100 feet deep; will be sold for less than cost. Inquire on the premises, or of THOS. HINES, No. 4 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—FIVE DOORS FROM 5TH-AV., BEtween 5th and Madison avs., in 30th-st., a new first-class brown-stone house; also, the first house east of 5th-av; also, a superior English basement house, same street, between 5th and Madison avs. Terms easy, and prices low. Inquire of MARCUS C. RIGGS, 10 Wall-st.

THIRD-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Four-story and basement brick house, with store and full lot, No. 778, first house south of 52d-st., west side. For particulars, inquire of the owner, next house, until sold.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, AND IN quantities to suit purchasers, about 50 acres, or eight entire blocks, situated between 3d and 7th avs. and 54th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, within 30 minutes' of New-York. For maps, &c., inquire of L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT English-basement house on the 5th-av., near Madison-square. For cards to view the house and further information, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET, 100 FEET wide, near the Park. Any gentleman desiring to secure a first-class building site would do well to examine 57th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE.—NO. 22 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—Dorchester stone-front, four stories high, basement and under cellar finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone houses No. 123 Madison-av. and No. 60 West 37th-st. Inquire of W. FANNING, No 276 5th-av.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of 3 rooms on one floor and one attic if required.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY PHILADELphia brick house, with all the modern improvements, including hot and cold water, bath-room, wash-room, water-closet, gas-fixtures, &c., only a minute's walk from the Atlantic-st., Fulton and Flatbush av. cars, to the Fulton, Wall and South ferries; rent only $400 per annum to a good tenant; possession immediately. Inquire at No. 520 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, opposite the premises.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole of or rooms in the handsome substantial building now being erected on the corner of Bank and West sts., being 152 feet on West and 60 feet on Bank sts., and four stories high. Also, (possession immediately,) a room 30x100 feet in the building adjoining, with power. Apply to GUILIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place, or M. F. SCHUREMAN, on the premises.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A THREE-story, basement and counter-cellar brick dwelling-house, just completed and finished, with all the modern improvements. Rent $500. Apply on the premises, Wilson-st., between Lee and Bedford avs., five blocks from the Peck-slip ferry.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY, brown-stone house, with high stoop, in West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., suitable for a small family; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to W. R. WOOD, No. 203 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE front house, No. 128 West 39th-st., near 7th-av., with gas fixtures. Possession immediately if desired. Apply to D. PORTER LORD, No. 46 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND FIXTURES, TOgether with the second story, of No. 431 Grand-st. Possession immediately. Also for sale, a stock of fancy and toy goods. Apply to JOHN CONGER, 435 Grand-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East [illegible]-st. Rooms well lighted and engines 1,000 horse power.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,200 A YEAR MADE BY ANY ONE at cutting Stencil Work. Large and small steel dies, whole letters, two alphabets, figures and border tools, with sixteen chisels and gouges for large work, with a quantity of stock sufficient to retail for $150. Square, compass, finishing plate, polishing brush, framer, shears, smoothing-stones, die-case, curve pattern, sample designs, hammer and block, with recipe for indelible ink and mercantile stencil ink; all necessary instructions for cutting stencil frames, making stencil brushes, and in short, the whole system of carrying on the stencil business at wholesale, with sufficient stock and tools of every description, warranted perfect, or exchanged at any time free for new. This whole outfit, entire and complete, is furnished for $10. Dies all patented.

The American Stencil Tool Works, at Springfield, Vermont, have a cash fund of $20,000 invested exclusively in the manufacture of Stencil Tools, having the largest and most valuable water-power in the State, with a wheel of 75-horse power, affording customers infinite advantages.

Samples and particulars free. Address A. J. FULLAM, (Patentee and Proprietor,) No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Boston; No. 212 Broadway, New-York; or Springfield, Vermont.

AGENCY WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVing time and means at his command more than his present business requires, would like to negotiate for the agency of some wholesale establishment; would attend to purchasing supplies, disposing of goods, or any other business that might be committed to him. Advances in cash and credit can be furnished if necessary, and the best of references given and required. Address, for one week, R., Box No. 2,376 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANufacturing confectionery establishment; has been in successful operation for over 16 years, and contains all the necessary tools, cutters, moulds, machines, &c., necessary for carrying on a large business, wholesale and retail. Satisfactory reasons will be given why the above is offered for sale, by applying to THOMAS SPOTTEN, No. 118 Bowery.

A GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS CHARACTER and experience, having $4,000 to $5,000 at command, would be glad to take an active interest in some mercantile or manufacturing business. Address, giving nature of business, W., Box No. 157 Times Office.

FOR SALE.—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED NEW-York and Brooklyn Express route, doing a first-class business. This is a chance seldom offered. For particulars, inquire at No. 82½ Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

GRAPES
FROM UNDERHILL'S VINEYARDS,
Croton Point,
For sale, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st.,
Over Knox's Hat-store, (No. 212.)

CHILTON ON THE CROTON.—THE DIAPHRAGM FILTER, manufactured by Messrs. McKENZIE & O'HARA, is the kind of Porous Filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone, which constitutes the filtering medium, to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only requires to be reversed, occasionally, to insure its action. JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Visit the sources of the Croton River, and observe the dyeing establishments, stable-yards and other causes of impurity, or read Harper's for March, on the "Inhabitants of the Croton and other River Waters," and you will not drink it unless filtered. Sold and warranted by McKENZIE & O'HARA, No. 326 4th-st., New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a very superior quality, constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

TO SHIRT BOSOM MAKERS.—STEVENS' Patent Bosom Folder, by which 150 dozen per day can be folded, in all sized plaits, from ⅛ inch upward. Price reduced. J. STEVENS, No. 599 8th-av.

APPLES FOR SALE.—PELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN Pippin Apples, warranted perfect, and ready for shipment. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus Post-office, Ulster County, N. Y.

FOR WARMING CHURCHES, HOUSES, &c., get Bartlett's Patent Heaters for Wood or Coal. They are economical and free from gas. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

EDMONDS & CO.'S SUPERIOR WORCESTER SAUCE—The best and cheapest sauce in the world. Try it. Dépôt No. 80 Nassau-st., Room No. 24. C. EDMONDS & CO.

BOILER WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND CYLinder boiler about 24 feet by 33 inches. Apply to SAMUEL C. WEST, No. 143 Front-st.

DR. RIGGS' TRUSS CHALLENGES COMparison with any other. New appliances for varicole and enlarged veins. No. 2 Barclay-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale about 120 acres of this real estate, situate at Port Morris, in the town of Morrisania, Westchester County, and distant only six miles from foot of 30th-st., New-York. This property fronts about 3,000 feet on the East River, having a depth of water at low tide of from 20 to 60 feet; a dock, 160 feet in length, is already built on it; 138th-st., (100 feet wide) is opened from Harlem River directly to the property alluded to; it is also easy of access by the Port Morris branch of the Harlem RR. The subscriber has the right (granted to him by the State) to land under water, with docking privileges, &c.; he was also granted a valuable franchise (see chap. 509, laws of 1859) by the Legislature, which franchise he will assign to the purchaser or purchasers of the property. To capitalists this offers a safe investment, as land in the immediate vicinity of that proposed to be sold, and without possessing a tithe of its advantages, has risen in value within the last three years full 150 per cent. Full particulars as to price, terms, &c., will be given on application to RUTHERFORD & EMBREE, Counselors, &c., No. 37 Wall st., (Jauncey Court,) New-York, or to the subscriber on the premises, or, if by letter, addressed to him at Harlem Post-office, New-York. G. MORRIS.

SPLENDID SITUATION FOR SALE, SITUATE in the village of Meredith, Delaware County, N. Y., 10 miles from Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, (now building,) and 6 miles from the County seat; dwelling large and handsome, suitable for a gentleman's residence, hotel or high school, (particularly for a ladies' school, there being none such within 70 miles,) or for a Summer resort. Climate salubrious and perfectly healthy, and locality full of beautiful scenery. Will be sold with or without the attached farm of 300 acres, (80 acres wood.) The farm is admirably adapted for grazing, and under good cultivation and productive; well watered and fenced, and large orchard. Farm-house and good outbuildings. Neighborhood good. Churches, Post-office, stores, &c., convenient. Title indisputable and terms easy.

Also, a good farm of 200 acres, a part adapted for cranberries, adjoining above, for sale, or to exchange for City property.

Inquire of J. A. LAW, on the premises, or of S. D. LAW, No. 52 John-st., New-York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY COUNTRY SEATS, VILlage residences, farms and villa sites—a great variety—fine views, beautifully situated, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M. No. 49 Main-st., Orange, from 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, near to dépôt, first-class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit, pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A NEAT COTtage-house, and farm of 30 acres, well improved handsomely located in a pleasant village, about 70 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO. No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY-SEAT, 37 miles from New-York, near New-Brunswick, N. J., for half a century owned and occupied by the late Hon. Ferdinand S. Schenck, M. D., for sale, to close his estate, containing about 140 acres improved and 30 acres woodland, located in Somerset County, half a mile from the Reformed Dutch Church; Post-office, stores, &c., in the village of Six Mile Run, four miles from two railroad stations, with various trains, and steamboat daily to and from New-York, by either of which business hours may be spent in the City. Delaware and Raritan Canal two miles distant. It is well watered, under best cultivation, good fences, peach orchard of 1,000 trees, 300 apple trees of choice varieties, besides other fruit. A large and commodious mansion house, designed by John Welsh, architect, and finished in the best style only three years since, marble mantels, heated by furnace, together with all manner of out-buildings, trees, shrubbery, &c., needful for the premises, and the whole in good condition. Will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED AT EAST Bloomfield, N. J., 1¾ miles from railroad dépôt; 33 acres, 3 of which is woodland, balance plow, meadow and garden, well fruited, watered by never-failing springs and well, fences in fair repair; house two-story frame, with two-story wing, 23x28; dining-room and kitchen, rear 16x16; 11 finished rooms, good cellar, all the improvements 1 year old; has two out buildings on the premises. This is a good opportunity to purchase a really desirable country residence. Particulars can be had by addressing T. C. CHANDLER, Newark, N. J.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—ABOUT TWO hundred acres of the finest land in Cayuga County in good condition, and beautifully situated on the Lake Shore. It is part of a large fruit farm, the principal orchards of which are reserved; but the portion offered includes the farm-house and barns, and 3,000 thrifty young apple and pear trees of the best varieties. Price $100 per acre for the whole, or $100 to $500 for selections. Apply at the *Journal of Commerce* Office, No. 91 Wall-st., New-York City, or to RICHARD HALE, on the premises, Aurora, Cayuga County, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—WILL exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property; 90 acres; it has good house and out-buildings; within half a mile of steamboat landing, three miles of Rahway station, and twenty of this City. Apply to WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large and extensive stock on hand.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WANTED.—I wish to purchase about $1,000 worth of household furniture, of various kinds, not too expensive in quality. Any family about breaking up can find a cash customer by sending a line, or calling upon Mr. MATHEWS, No. 59 Beekman-st. N. B.—Would like it by the 10th of this month.

TO YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS.—FOR SALE, a complete set of furniture for parlor, sitting-room and bed-rooms, but little used; with everything necessary for a comfortable home. The premises will be let to the purchaser if desired. Apply this week, between 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M., at No. 190 Hudson-st., second floor.

AT THE EAGLE ENAMELED FURNIture Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre, elegant chamber suites of this celebrated furniture, in all styles, designs and colors, from $25 and upwards. Selling at reduced prices during October, wardrobes, mattresses, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—FIRST-CLASS IN various styles and colors. Also grained and ornamented. Warranted superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 652 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.—THE ADVERTISER WILL PURchase for his own use, first-class bed-room and parlor furniture, for which cash will be paid, or he will hire furniture and give board. Address FURNITURE, Box No. 204 Times Office.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, in all colors—warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO RENT for his own family a first class unfurnished house, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, above 23d-st., and between 4th and 6th avs., from one to three years; one with stable privileges preferred. Address Box No. 617 Post-office, with full descriptions and lowest rent.

HOUSES WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.—We have several applicants who are not yet suited, and who would be desirable tenants in every particular. Houses must be first-class and location central. Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, Auctioneers, No. 9 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, A GOOD HOUSE in Brooklyn; price from $6,000 to $15,000; where improved real estate will be taken in part payment. Address, with full particulars, WILMINGTON, Box No. 130 Times Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FROM DEC. 1 to April 1 next—The owner of such may find a good tenant, by addressing H. M., Box No. 695 Post-office. Location preferred between 3d and 6th avs.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DEMAREST, late of the City of New-York, weigher, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry C. Wright, counselor-at-law, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1860.
RODERICK F. CLOW, Administrator.
ANNA DEMAREST,
Mh30-1aw6mF* Administratrix of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON.
Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.
s7-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARL JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 199 Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1860.
ORLOF G. HEDSTROM, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a general Stationery, Printing, and Lithographing business at No. 31 Nassau-st.

The style of the firm will be B. F. CORLIES & MACY.

The said partnership to commence on the 1st day of October, 1860, and expire on the 30th day of September, 1863.
BENJAMIN F. CORLIES,
CHARLES A. MACY, JR.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of G. RENAUD & BAYLEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; either partner will sign in liquidation.
GUSTAVE REYNAUD,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1860. WILLIAM A. BAYLEY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERsigned have THIS DAY entered into a copartnership under the firm of XIMENO & BAYLEY, for the transaction of a general commission business, in this City.
ANTONIO XIMENO,
NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1860. WILLIAM A. BAYLEY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 6, 1860.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the general election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John M. Jaycox.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of William C. Rhodes.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards in the City of New-York, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Brooklyn.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards in the City of New-York.

And a Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards in the City of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY.

Seventeen Members of Assembly.

A Register, in the place of Wm. Miner.

A City Judge, in the place of Abraham D. Russell.

A Recorder, in the place of George G. Barnard.

A Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West.

A Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Benjamin W. Bonney.

Two Supervisors, in the place of Smith Ely, Jr., and William R. Stewart.

All whose terms of office expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chapter 349, of Laws of 1860, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said act, entitled, "An Act to perfect an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing the property qualification of people of color."

CHAPTER 349.

An Act to perfect an Amendment to the Constitution abolishing the Property Qualification of People of Color. Passed April 13, 1860—three-fifths being present.

Whereas, The following amendment to the Constitution of this State was agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the said amendment was duly entered on the journals of each branch of the Legislature, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next election of Senators and Members of Assembly, and was duly published for at least three months previous to such election, in pursuance of the thirteenth article of the Constitution of this State; and

Whereas, The said amendment was also agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of said branches of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, pursuant to said thirteenth article; which said amendment is in the words following, to wit:

Section 1 of Article 2 of the Constitution of this State is hereby amended by striking out the following words: "But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid."

Now, therefore, for the purpose of submitting the said proposed amendment to the people of this State,

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Inspectors at each poll in the several towns and Wards of this State, at the general election for Governor, to be held on the sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, shall provide a box to receive the ballots of the citizens of this State, in relation to the said proposed amendment, and each voter may present a ballot on which shall be written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, one of the following forms, namely "For the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," or "Against the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage." The said ballots shall be indorsed, "Proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," and so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot and expose the indorsement. And all the citizens of this State entitled to vote for member of Assembly in their respective districts, shall be entitled to vote on the adoption of the said proposed amendment, during the day of election, in the several districts in which they reside.

SEC. 2. After finally closing the polls of such election, the Inspectors shall count and follow the ballots given in relation to said proposed amendment, in the same manner as they are required by law to canvass those given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down, in writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "for the proposed amendment," and the whole number given "against the proposed amendment," and shall certify and subscribe the same, and cause copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor.

SEC. 3. The votes so given shall be canvassed by the Board of County Canvassers, and statements thereof shall be made, certified, signed and recorded in the manner prescribed by law in respect to the canvassing of votes given for Governor; and certified copies of the same shall be made and transmitted by the County Clerks, respectively, in the manner prescribed by law in the cases of election for Governor. The Board of State Canvassers shall canvass the said certified copies in the like manner as prescribed by law in respect to the election of Governor, and in like manner shall make and file a certificate of the result of such canvass, which shall be recorded by the Secretary of State, and published by him.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

You are, without delay, to deliver copies of the above notice, as directed by Chapter 480, Laws of 1850.

Yours respectfully, D. R. FLOYD JONES.
Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, SS.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
August 9, 1860.

Extract from Chapter 480, Laws of 1860, §14: "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County."

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duty authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant *vs.* The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.; the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, dépôt grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property, (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be hadior levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.
WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.
RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated, Oct. 1, 1860.
WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE LATE FIRM OF GEORGE WAIT.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made at a Special Term thereof, held at the City of Albany on the 17th day of September, 1860, and entered in the Clerk's office of the County of Albany, all persons having any claims or demands (whether due or to become due) against the late firm of GEORGE WAIT, of the City of Albany, N. Y., are hereby notified and required to present the same, with the evidences of their respective demands, to the undersigned, at his office, Nos. 359 and 361 Broadway, in said City of Albany, on or before the twentieth (20th) day of October, 1860.—Dated Albany, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1860.
RICHARD M. STRONG,
Receiver of the effects of the late firm of GEORGE WAIT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—BUREAU OF ARREARS—AUG. 31, 1860.—Corporation Notice—Sale of Property for Unpaid Assessments.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid Assessments on Real Estate, for opening, widening and extending sundry streets and avenues, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of December next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the assessments unpaid and the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Comptroller.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE, DE Paris, elève du conservatoire, dernièrement arrivé, désiré trouvé une famille dans l'aquelle elle pourrait donné de lessons ou piano, ou de chant dans la langue Française, en exchange le boarding, comme elle pourrait donné les renseignement les plus exceptionable. Elle ne désiré pas entrée que dans une famille bien respectable. S'adresse et chez, Mons. S. URSO, 742 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin tie for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SHOW CASES
of every description manufactured by
G. WINTER, No. 16 North William-st.
N. B.—A good assortment constantly on hand.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF
SUPERB OIL-PAINTINGS,
Late the property of the late Mr. Louis Pfeiffer,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
AT THE GALLERIES OF THE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
No. — 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.,
On the Evenings of MONDAY and TUESDAY,
Oct. 8 and 9,
Commencing at 7½ o'clock each evening.

The collection comprises a large altar-piece painted (1670) by Erasmus Quillinus. Two portraits undoubtedly by Rembrandt, purchased at the late King of Holland's sales. Landscapes and figures by Berghem, Holy Family, attributed to Rubens, fruit by Vannes, &c., &c.

MODERN PAINTINGS.

By Henry F. Schaeffels, in the style of Louis XIV. Cattle pieces by Dielman and Tellaggerny. Marine Views by Musin, De Brackeller, Ford, Landscapes, Tableaux, and figures by Heine, Linnig, Van Hoog, De Keyser, Nobeus, Lecomte, Morel, Fatie, Baumes, Matteson, Otto, Meyer, Reinhard, Gerard, Honthors and many other celebrated masters. The above valuable collection is now on exhibition at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., every day and evening until the sale, when they will be positively sold without any reserve to the highest bidder.

N. B.—The above offers an opportunity never before met with to purchasers to obtain fine works of Art, and the public are respectfully invited to examine them, as they will be positively sold as above without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway. The first great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of

FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES.
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE,

And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods.

The goods will be on exhibition on Wednesday at the salesroom. Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, ANTIQUE PORCELAINS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF VERTU.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 10½ A. M., at the mansion of RICHARD K. HAIGHT, Esq., corner of 5th-av. and 15th-st., all the elegant furniture, statuary, paintings, bronzes, antique porcelains and other articles of vertu contained therein. Further particulars of the sale will be published in a few days.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on MONDAY, Oct. 8, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., London Dock wines, brandies, whiskies, rum, &c., imported in cases. A large and valuable consignment from an old Boston house of the above goods, in cases of 30 full sized bottles, viz.: pale and London Dock brandy, London Dock rum, very superior (1852) Scotch whisky, Madeira £60 per butt, Warre Brothers' port, pale Gastella sherry, believed to be the only lot of this favorite wine in the United States. The goods are all in our store, and the public are invited to call and examine samples previous to the sale. Also, an invoice from an old City importing house, in bottles, cases, casks and demijohns, part of the finest possible quality, and guaranteed as such or no sale; port wines, bottled in Oporto; Madeira, most positively over thirty years old, very superior; Manzanilla pale sherry, genuine cognac brandies; old Scotch and Irish whiskys, very mild Bourbon and Monongahela, Jamaica rum, gin, &c.; champagnes, clarets, hocks, &c.; also, whisky, rum, brandies, &c., in casks. To be sold in the original packages or by the demijohn. Also, 7,200 fine cigars, from the best houses in Havana, consisting in part of Cabanas, Brevas, Figaros, Prensados, La Rosa, Concha, Española, Filanthropa, Empressa and Piccolomini, Zarzuelas, St. Victoria, El Dolce far Niente, Concha and other superior brands.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF 62 BUILDING lots on 6th, 10th, and 11th avs.; 42d, 55th, 64th, 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th, 126th, and 141st sts., at auction. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 6th-av., 4 lots on the northeast corner of 126th-st.
On 6th-av., 2 lots, w. s., 50 ft. north 130th-st.
On 10th-av., 4 lots on the northeast corner of 113th-st.
On 11th-av., 8 lots, s. s., between 121st and 122d sts.
On 11th-av., 1 lot, w. s., 68.0¾ north 122d-st.
On 42d-st., 5 lots, n. s., 225 ft. east 11th-av.
On 55th-st., 3 lots, s. s., between 10th and 11th avs.
On 64th-st., 9 lots, n. s., 100 ft. east of 11th-av.
On 121st-st., 2 lots, n. s., 100 ft. east of 11th-av.
On 122d-st., 3 lots, n. and s. s., between 10th and 11th avs.
On 123d-st., 8 lots, s. s., 400 ft. east of 11th-av.
On 123d-st., 1 lot, n. s., 125 ft. east of 8th-av.
On 124th-st., 2 lots, s. s., 100 ft. east of 8th-av.
On 126th-st., 4 lots, n. s., 100 ft. east of 6th-av.
On 141st-st., 6 lots, s. s., 100 ft. east of 6th-av.

The title to the above property is indisputable, having been long in the possession of the present owner. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

DAVID S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.— DAVID S. HOUGH, will sell this day, FRIDAY, October 5, at 10½ A. M., a very large and desirable assortment of household goods of every conceivable description, from house No. 15 Clinton-place, a few doors west of Broadway. The goods are both second-hand and new, a portion belonging to the house and others having been brought there from other houses. In the assortment is every variety and quality of articles that good housekeepers can desire, and all positively must be sold to the highest bidder. Among the articles are velvet carpets, brussels do., pier and mantel mirrors, elegant rosewood parlor furniture of all kinds, splendid seven-octave piano, lace and brocatel window curtains, mantel clocks and decorations, easy and reception chairs, library and drawing-room furniture in suites; superbly carved rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, hair mattresses and bedding; cheap upper-story bedsteads, &c.; toilet sets and kitchen furniture, crockery, china, cutlery, cut glass-ware and silver servers, spoons, forks, &c.; altogether forming an assortment which, both in quality and condition, is well worthy the attention of buyers. Catalogues on morning of sale. House also to let from Nov. 1. Rent $2,000. Size 40 feet and 65 feet deep. Inquire of auctioneer.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, RICH DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Bowery, will sell THIS DAY, Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of an importer and dealer, comprising a large assortment of English full jeweled patent and three-quarter plate levers, suitable for the South American and Havana markets; also, gold hunting 18-karat double-time Nickle-movement levers, Nickle-movement chronometers and self-winding levers, from the celebrated manufactories of Brillman & Co., Losado, Bretting Freres, Yates, Beesley, Robinson, and others; ladies' gold hunting, diamond and enameled watches, silver plaqua detached levers, large assortment of English silver hunting full jeweled patent levers, also silver hunting and open face duplex detached levers and cylinders, together with a rich line of diamond goods, consisting of cluster and single stone diamonds, pearl and ruby rings, pins, earrings, studs, sets, crosses, &c.; also, 1,500 dwt. of heavy fine gold guard chains; also, 75 dozen gold pens and pencil cases. Terms cash. Deposits required from purchasers unknown to auctioneer. The trade are respectfully invited to attend. Catalogues on morning of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE EX-TRA-large house and lot in 22d-st., near Broadway. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 12, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Henry W. Sargent, Esq., executor of Phœbe Wyckoff, deceased:

EAST 22D-STREET.—The handsome first-class, four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 17 East 22d-st., north side, about 170 feet east of Broadway; the house, which was built by the late owner in the best and most substantial manner for his own use, is 34x70 feet, in complete order, and contains all the modern improvements; lot 34x98.9; possession Nov. 1; a large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For permit to view the house, and further particulars, apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL BY Auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, and FRIDAY, Oct. 5, at 7½ o'clock, each evening, at the store No. 783 Broadway, near 10th-st., a large collection of Modern Oil-Paintings, richly framed, comprising the entire stock of a dealer declining business, embracing every variety of subjects: Landscapes, Marines, Scriptural and Historical subjects: Sporting and game pieces by good artists' and several very fine copies of celebrated modern pictures, all richly framed in the best double gilt frames. Also several fine oil-paintings, and a number of gilt framed mirrors, all of which will be sold without reserve. Now on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, BY auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a sorrel horse, 15½ hands high, very handsome, kind in all harness, and a good saddle horse.

Also, a dark chestnut horse, about 16 hands high, 7 years old, believed to be perfectly sound; is a splendid saddle horse for a lady or gentleman. To be sold without reserve.

AT PUBLIC SALE.—NO. 38 WEST SEVEN-TEENTH-ST.—The elegant first-class brown-stone front house and lot, built by day's work, and in perfect order, will be sold on FRIDAY NEXT, Oct. 5, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder, under a foreclosure of a mortgage. Inquire of AUGUSTUS SHOTWELL, No. 58 Wall-st.

A. J. MILNER TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

ON FRIDAY, OCT. 5, WILL BE SOLD AT auction all the contents of the dwelling-house No. 58 West 18th-st., viz.: rich household furniture, Brussels carpets, elegant piano-forte, mirrors, paintings, silver and glass-ware, crockery, bedding; &c., &c., all in good order. Sale commences at 10½ A. M.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, wardrobes, mattresses, feather beds, carpets, kitchen-ware, stoves, blankets, &c. JAS. BREWSTER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—OSBORN'S Pure Juice Port Wine, Symington's do. bottled in Oporto, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Allsopp's and Bass' India Pale Ales, Osborn's Old Cognac, Pale Hennessy Brandy, vintage 1810 and 1830. Also, superior old Bourbon. For sale by G. E. MENDUM, Broadway, cor. Cedar.

GUINESS'S PORTER—SUPERIOR QUALITY imported and sold by C. E. HABICHT, Agent of A. Guiness, Son & Co., No. 141 Pearl-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEAR-ANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 636 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six Per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000. All deposits made on or before 10th October draw interest from Oct. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BROAD-WAY BANK on Saturday, Sept. 29, 1860:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$2,595,918 38
Overdrafts		566 59
Due from Banks		114,604 35
Due from Directors of the Bank	$115,762 50	
Real Estate		175,000 00
Specie		465,291 54
Cash Items, viz: Principally Checks, &c., in exchanges		230,125 76
Stocks		330,500 00
Bills of Solvent Banks		36,057 00
Expense Account		5,829 25
Total		$3,953,892 87

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation registered	$305,090 00	
Less notes on hand	27,921 00—	277,169 00
Profits		425,862 11
Due to banks		184,304 30
Due depositors on demand		2,065,197 46
Amount due not included under either of the above heads—Unpaid Dividends		1,360 00
Total		$3,953,892 87

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: FRANCIS A. PALMER, President, and JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the Broadway Bank, an Associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1860, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
(Signed) F. A. PALMER, President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 3d day of October, 1860,
(Signed) MATTS. BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDers and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified, that, according to a decree entered by the bondholders, and granted by the District Court of Dubuque County, Iowa, at the August term, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad has been absolutely sold and foreclosed for their benefit, under the compromise arrangement entered into and accepted at the Bondholders' meeting, held at this office, July 6 and 7, 1860. The franchises and rights, together with the lands of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, have been conveyed to the new organization, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and the Trustees (who are Provisional Directors of the new Company) are prepared to make the exchange of all evidences of the indebtedness, in accordance with the decree of Court. The election of the Directors of the new Company being near at hand, it is very important that each interest should be represented. Bondholders are respectfully requested to send to this office their bonds, and receive preferred stock of the new organization at as early a day as possible. Pamphlets containing all the particulars of the foreclosure suit, articles of incorporation of the new Company, &c., &c., can be had upon application at this office.
M. K. JESUP, HERMANN GELPCKE, } New-York.
PLATT SMITH, W. W. HAMILTON, } Dubuque.
Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co. and Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

SALE OF THE COPPER MINES OF THE FRENCH COMPANY ON LAKE SUPERIOR, HOUGHTON COUNTY, MICH.—The dissolution of the French Copper Mining Company, constituted by Mr. Descours, notary public in Paris, May 14, 1858, having been resolved upon at the general meeting of the stockholders on June 19 last, full powers have been given to the liquidators and to the manager, Mr. E. THERQULDE, to offer the mines for sale at public auction, in Paris, France, in the Chambers of the Notaries Public, Place du Chatelet. The sale will take place Nov. 28 next, in two lots or parcels: One lot will be Agate Harbor, (townships 58 and 59 north, range 30 and 31 west;) the tract comprises about 2,500 acres. The second lot is Clark, Montreal and Bell, (townships 58 and 59 north, range 28 west,) a quarter of a mile distant from Copper Harbor. This mine is in full operation and supplied with everything required to work it with 200 men. The tract comprises about 2,500 acres. All necessary information can be had by addressing F. BARTHELEMY, Agent of the Company, at the Mine, at Copper Harbor, Lake Superior, Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-STREET—NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1860.—The holders of the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst., fund all unpaid coupons of said class of Bonds of earlier date than November, 1859, and the 4 coupons of November, 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefor the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company at par. For all coupons offered in full sets the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1860.

The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-square, corner of New Bowery. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits of from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. bonds, coupons payable semi-annually at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. A special tax has been levied to insure the prompt payment of the interest upon these bonds and create a sinking fund sufficient to redeem them as they become due. For full particulars, apply to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner of Pine and Nassau sts.; or E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 38 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after 7th October. The transfer book will be closed till that date.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from the 1st. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand. J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1860.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, falling due Oct. 1, next, will be paid on and after that day at the Ocean Bank. CHAS. PALMER, Assistant-Cashier.

WANTED—$2,000 OR $3,000, FOR TWO YEARS, for which a bond and mortgage on a first-class dwelling-house up-town will be given. Address C., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

LAND-WARRANTS WANTED—BY GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st., Office of *Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter*.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases $3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small 9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium 27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free; small edition, 50 cents. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français. Sold by
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.
OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.
TRENWITH, 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.
A SURE CURE FOR GOUT.
A SURE CURE FOR NEURALGIA.
A SURE CURE FOR TIC DOULOUREUX.

The Great French Remedy—Dr. Roban's Rheumatic Cure.

It is a well established fact of the thousands of cases, even those of long standing which have assumed a chronic form, and universally pronounced incurable, not in a single instance, has it been known to fail of effecting a

RADICAL CURE.

Sold at Dr. Roban's Principal Office, No. 692 Broadway. Wholesale Depot, No. 9 Morris-st., and by Whitehead & Brothers, No. 152 Greenwich-street. Price $1 00 per Bottle.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS

Cure Apoplexies, Bilious Diseases, and diseases generally. How? Because they purify the blood, and remove all obstructions from the bowels and circulation. Their timely use has saved many a life.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., (not the corner of Broadway,) but, No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth House,
No. 4 Union-square,
CAMPBELL'S, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.,
And by all respectable dealers. Price 25c. per box.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!— For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.

Dépôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row, Agents for New-York.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, No. 483, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOW TO CURE SECRET DISEASES.— HOW TO CURE FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
HOW TO CURE ORGANIC WEAKNESS.
HOW TO CURE NERVOUS DISEASES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND URINARY ORGANS.

See PATIENT'S GUIDE, containing advice and mode of cure, with
PLEASANT REMEDIES.
At little cost and no exposure.
Price 10 cents.
Sold by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or mailed free on receipt of 4 postage stamps. Address Box No. 1,028 Philadelphia Post-office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT—HOW IT OPERATES.—The human skin is as porous as a sieve. Through its orifices the liniment, applied with gentle friction, is conveyed to the source of external inflammation. Its immediate effect is to extinguish pain. Then its healing and renovating properties are developed. In this way it promptly relieves and finally cures rheumatism, croup, sore throat, cramps, contractions of the joints, all pains in the muscles, glandular swellings, ulcers, boils, bruises and burns, cuts, sprains, chilblains, &c., &c. It is also of great efficacy in spinal diseases. Dépôt, No. 24 Beekman-st. Price 25 cents.

DR. LARMONT'S WORK—FORTIETH EDITION—Upon Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Strictures, and all Genito-urinary Diseases, was the first, years ago, to expose cauterization, and prove by his cured patients its danger. The book should be in the hands of every person in health or disease. Those who had suffered from the unsuccessful treatment of less experienced physicians know the value of his services. Offices, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York; hours, 9 to 6 daily, and 7 to 9 THURSDAY EVENINGS. Book, $1. Sold and mailed free by the author, and H. G. Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER-FORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases; 29 years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures; all who suffer from the maltreatment of medical pretenders, may rely on receiving honorable treatment. Dr. J. is a legally qualified physician and surgeon. Charges moderate.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

COAL.

RED AND WHITE ASH COALS.—PURE Red Ash, (Peach Orchard,) Broad Mountain, and genuine Lehigh, at lowest market rates, from yard; 50 cents per ton less from boats. Also, Liverpool, Orrel and Cannel Coals. HENRY REEVE, Corner Canal and Centre, and Jane and West sts.

SHIPPING.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the
NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS
CONNAUGHT .... 4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER .... 4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER .... 4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER .... 4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA .... 4,400 tons burthen.

The next departure will be the CONNAUGHT, from Boston, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, to be followed by the PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.

From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland.

First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY Oct. 13.
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Nov. 10.

STEAMER OF OCTOBER 6.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail steamship
ADRIATIC,
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from the foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, October 6, at 10 o'clock with mails, passengers, and specie, for the above ports.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, Room No. 4, No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

The ATLANTIC, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will succeed the Adriatic, and sail SATURDAY, Nov. 17.

STEAMER OF OCT. 20,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

United States Mail steamship VANDERBILT, P. E. LEFEVRE commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.

First cabin, $120; second cabin, $60; third cabin to Havre, $35; to Southampton, $30.
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Sept. 26.
EUROPA, Anderson, leave Boston Wednesday, Oct. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Oct. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, Oct. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Oct. 24.
CANADA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, jewelry, specie, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Three steamers a week—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.—Tri-weekly United States Mail Side-wheel steamship Line. The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on MONDAY, Oct 8, at 4 o'clock P. M., instead of SATURDAY, Oct. 6, as previously advertised, she not being able to leave Charleston on her last regular day in consequence of the severity of the gale prevailing at the time. Passengers already booked will please note the change. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, will succeed on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, and the JAS. ADGER, J. D. PHILLIPS, Commander, on THURSDAY, Oct. 11. The Adams Express Company's Great Southern Express is carried on this line. The Express agents South will give information as to sailing days, fare, &c.

TAPPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application. If by letter inclose a postage stamp, to
TAPPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and Southside Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort, to land passengers.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents, and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAM-SHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail on
SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER PORTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. JNO. A. POST, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 4 P. M.

Passage to Savannah, with accommodations unequaled, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $29 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Eufala, $24; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah. H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st. and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE FIRST-CLASS SIDE-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will sail from Philadelphia for Savannah, on FRIDAY, Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cabin passage $15; steerage, $8. Through tickets to New-Orleans and intermediate points at same rate as by steamers from New-York. Superior staterooms may be secured by applying to A. HERON, Jr., No. 126 North Wharves, Philadelphia. The steamer KEYSTONE STATE, will sail as above for Charleston, Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC, FOR HAVRE, will sail at 10 o'clock precisely, on SATURDAY, the 6th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9.
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call at No. 261 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.— This unrivaled remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, derangement of the Liver, Salt Rheum, and diseases peculiar to women, continues to work out marvelous cures.

See certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability by sending for a pamphlet.
Natural Water, $3 per dozen.
Bathing water, $8 per dozen. C. L. MATHER,
Agent, Astor House and No. 533 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LINDA—PATTI.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 5,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE SEASON.
First night of LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON,
When Miss PATTI will appear once more in LA TRAVIATA, many persons having been unable to attend on Wednesday in consequence of the torchlight procession.
CLOSE OF THE OPERA ON MONDAY, OCT. 8.
The Company will leave on Tuesday for Philadelphia, and give on WEDNESDAY the Grand Gala Opera in honor of the arrival of the Prince of Wales at the American Academy of Music in Philadelphia.
REAPPEARANCE OF ADELINA PATTI
AND SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
Who have returned from Philadelphia, for
THREE NIGHTS ONLY,
TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Oct. 5,
Second night of
ADELINA PATTI and BRIGNOLI.
Revival of Donizetti's popular Opera of
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
First appearance in New-York of
ADELINA PATTI as LINDA,
Supported by Mad. STRAKOSCH, BRIGNOLI, FERRI, SUSINI, DUBREUIL, &c.
Conductor and Musical Director ...... MAX MARETZEK
To-morrow, Saturday evening,
Last night but one of the season,
When Miss PATTI will appear once more as VIOLETTA, in LA TRAVIATA,
In which Opera she has achieved such a marked success.
The sale of seats for this evening's LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX and to-morrow's TRAVIATA will commence this morning, at 8 o'clock, at the box-office of the Academy of Music, at Sibell's stationery-store, No. 12 Wall-st., and at C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway.
TO THE PUBLIC.
The Directors respectfully announce that, in consequence of the extensive preparations for the Ball at the Academy in honor of Lord Renfrew, and the rapidly approaching elections, the Fall season will most positively close on Monday next, Oct. 8.
THE REGULAR WINTER SEASON
Will commence on or about Nov. 12, when the great Basso,
CARL FORMES,
The celebrated Contralto,
Mad. D'ANGRI,
The new and, in Europe, highly successful Prima Donna,
Mlle. ISABELLA INCLI,
And other new artists will appear, in connection with numerous well-established favorites, in a rapid succession of new Operas.
In consequence of previously made arrangements,
Mlle. PATTI and Sig. BRIGNOLI
Will depart for the South and West and not return to New-York during the Winter. The above-announced THREE NIGHTS will, therefore, afford the only opportunity of hearing them.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. Wallack .... Lessee.
Mr. Lester Wallack .... Stage Manager.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. W. R. BLAKE,
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. NORTON,
Mrs. HOEY, Miss GANNON,
Mrs. VERNON, Miss TREE,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,
ALL
PLAYING
WITH
FIRE,
IN
Mr. John Brougham's
New Comedy,
Pronounced by the Press and Public
THE VERY BEST
OF
ALL HIS PRODUCTIONS.
IT IS ACTED
EVERY NIGHT.
Places may be secured six days in advance. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

LAST WEEK OF THE FAIR.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE, PALACE GARDEN.
The additions to the Exhibition this week are the fine and extensive specimens and varieties of Poultry, Pigeons, Birds, &c.
Also, new collections of Cut Flowers and rare Hothouse, Greenhouse and Ornamental Plants from the conservatories of gentlemen in various parts of the country.
The 3,000 dishes of specimen Pears, Apples and Grapes will be kept up by placing perfect specimens for such as have become too ripe or are otherwise imperfect.
The Victoria Regia or Great Water Lily will continue during the week; also, the Tea, Coffee, Nutmeg and Cinnamon Trees.
Newly invented Agricultural Implements—improved specimens of fine and extra large Vegetables.
The Exhibition is mainly Agricultural and Horticultural.
Dodworth's Band will perform every evening.
Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission to the whole, 25 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
This evening, FRIDAY, Oct. 5, 1860,
MISS CUSHMAN, MISS CUSHMAN,
Will appear as
BIANCA, IN FAZIO,
For HER BENEFIT, HER BENEFIT,
Supported by Messrs. Dyott, Stoddart, Marlowe, Miss Ada Clifton, and a powerful Company.

LIVING SIAMESE TWINS COMING.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The subscriber has great pleasure in informing his patrons (EVERYBODY) that CHANG and ENG, the wonderful and world-renowned united Siamese Twins, have telegraphed him from their homes in North Carolina that they will arrive in New-York this week with portions of their families, (on their way to California,) and that they will all be on exhibition at this Museum on MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 8, where they will be seen for a few days only, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
P. T. BARNUM.
AMERICAN MUSEUM, Oct. 2, 1860.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Sole Lessee and Manager .... Mr. James M. Nixon
Third week of the engagement of
Mr. EDWIN FORREST.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 5.
Mr. EDWIN FORREST will appear as HAMLET, supported by Messrs. Conway, Fisher, Fenno, Mad. Ponisi, Mrs. Conway, &c. &c.
Mr. EDWIN FORREST on MONDAY.
A new drama of intense interest now in rehearsal.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Managers .... George Wood and E. L. Tilton
BENEFIT
And last appearance but one of
Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 5.
VARIETY.
NEW-YORK AS IT IS.
BOB NETTLES.
THE OCEAN CHILD.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors ...... Messrs. G. L. Fox & J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Oct. 5, 1860.
BENEFIT OF MR. E. EDDY.
The performance will commence with
NORMAN LESLIE.
Concluding with the Spectacular Drama of
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
NINETEENTH SEASON, 1860-61.
The first public rehearsal will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Subscriptions received in the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenburg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
By order, L. SPIER, Sec.

JONES' WOOD, MONDAY, OCT. 8.
Last chance to see the
GREAT BLONDIN!
On this occasion Mons. BLONDIN will perform the most daring feat on record: that of walking fifteen hundred feet upon a tight rope with his feet inside a Bushel Basket, being heavily chained from neck to feet at the same time, with massive chains, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BILLIARDS.
Mr. BERGER, Professor of Billiards from Paris, will give a short series of scientific and artistic exhibitions at Phelan's private room, corner of 10th-st. and Broadway, every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, and every evening at 8 o'clock. Price of admission $1.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—THIS EXhibition closes on SATURDAY EVENING. Closing Address by W. H. ANTHON, Esq. Dodworth's Concert Band every evening.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUILDING HARDWARE,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
Best quality Plated Door Knobs. Name and Number Plates.
Plated and Porcelain Bell-Pulls, Parlor Leavers, &c., for house use.
Safe Locks and Latches for house and store use.
Plated, Brass and Iron Door Chains, for front and basement doors.
Patent Door Springs, for banks and public buildings.
Plated, Brass and Iron Door Butts.
Best quality Pulleys, for sash and greenhouse, of various sizes.
Sash Cord, Sash Weights, Nails, Brads.
Iron, Tinned and Copper Wire.
Agents for Gautier's Stove Polish, Fire Brick, green and gas-house Tile, &c.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

BIBLE HOUSE—NO. 3—BIBLE HOUSE.
FOURTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK.
Use the celebrated VESUVIUS COOKING AND HEATING RANGE. The heat which from ordinary ranges goes to waste up the chimney is saved, and made available to warm the rooms above, without in the least lessening its convenience or efficiency as a kitchen range. The ETNA HEATER is designed to set in the front basement fire-place, to warm the basement, parlors, and rooms over the parlors. For efficiency, economy, durability, and safety, they are unequaled. Abundant references furnished on application.
SPAULDING & STRATTON,
3 Bible House, 4th-av., Manufacturers and Proprietors

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121. IRON WAREHOUSE 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBH," and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TVF, XLT and N BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS

RANGES AND STOVES.
The "UNIVERSAL" RANGE—complete—for wood and coal, warranted to give satisfaction.
KITCHEN, PARLOR and OFFICE STOVES—most approved patterns. R. W. BENEDICT,
No. 228 Water-st., corner of Beekman.

HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS AND builders' hardware, in lots to suit, selling less than cost, at No. 265 6th-av., to close the business. Store to let, with fixtures complete; a good opening to continue an old-established business.

NORWAY SHAPES—ALL SIZES, BEST QUALity, for sale. C. E. HABICHT,
Swedish and Norwegian Consul, No. 137 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Under the personal supervision of ...... P. T. BARNUM
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 5 and 6, 1860,
LAST APPEARANCE OF THE
GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
OLD NEPTUNE, MONARCH OF THE OCEAN.
The only inhabitant of the great waters that utters sounds, that barks, or roars, like land animals, making him the most curious and interesting creature alive. He weighs 860 pounds and eats 60 pounds of fish daily. He leaves for Cuba on the 12th inst., never to return. He will be on exhibition at all hours.
LAST APPEARANCE, also, of the wonderful and extraordinary
ALBINO FAMILY!
Whose parents were pure Africans, black as ebony, yet they are WHITE AS SNOW, their LONG, BUSHY HAIR WHITE AS MILK, and their eyes of delicate though decided pink. They also will be seen at all hours, as will also
THE STRANGE AND MYSTERIOUS ANIMALS,
THE "WHAT CAN THEY BE?"
TWO IN NUMBER AND OF DISTINCT SPECIES.
One of which has TWO DISTINCT HEADS, but one leg and is WEB-FOOTED!
A TATTOOED NEW-ZEALAND CHIEF.
LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" or MAN-MONKEY.
The most interesting, amusing, and wonderful creature.
EACH AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, will be produced in the Lecture Room, that
SUPERB HISTORICAL DRAMA,
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
Which has attracted such unwonted crowds the last three weeks. It will be produced with renewed attractions, in Decorations, Scenery, Costumes, &c., &c. For particulars of which, see small bills. In addition all the following Novelties will be on view:
THE FAMOUS LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
THE LADY WITH LONG HAIR.
THE FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!
Filled with LIVING SEA and RIVER FISH, from various climes, as the beautiful ANGEL FISH, SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, FLYING FISH, LIVING ALLIGATORS, LIVING CROCODILES, &c., &c. LIVING SHARKS, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING BABY ANACONDAS, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, GREAT VARIETY OF NEW WAX FIGURES. The wonderful FORTUNE TELLER.
All these, beside all the wonders and novelties of the Museum collection, which embraces not less than 850,000 curiosities, from every part of the World, are all, yes,
ALL TO BE SEEN FOR 25 CENTS.
Children under 10 years, 15 cents.
MUSEUM OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

BROWN'S GREAT PICTURE.
The splendid view of New-York from Hoboken by the celebrated landscapist, GEORGE L. BROWN, called
THE BAY AND CITY OF NEW-YORK,
AT SUNRISE,
is now on view at the CRAYON ART GALLERY,
corner Broadway and 8th-st.
Admittance 25 cents. GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

AMUSEMENTS.—STRANGERS IN THE CITY should not fail to visit the Phrenological Cabinet and Museum of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. Here may be seen (admission free) busts and casts from the heads of many of the most distinguished and notorious men of the age—statesmen, orators, philosophers, murderers, thieves, etc., etc. Complete phrenological delineations of character, with full descriptions, given when desired.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER
The staunch, commodious and fast steamer CROTON. Apply to Captain or clerk on board steamer *Long Island*, Pier No. 32 E. R., between 10 and 3 P. M.

OCTOBER, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGH-LANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Tues.,	Oct.	2,	3½ P. M.	Tues.,	Oct.	2,	8 A. M.
Wed'y,	Oct.	3,	4 P. M.	Wed'y,	Oct.	3,	8 A. M.
Friday,	Oct.	5,	7 A. M.	Thurs.,	Oct.	4,	8 A. M.
Sat.,	Oct.	6,	12 M.	Friday,	Oct.	5,	11 A. M.
Tues.,	Oct.	9,	11 A. M.	Mon.,	Oct.	8,	8½ A. M.
Wed'y,	Oct.	10,	11 A. M.	Tues.,	Oct.	9,	2 P. M.
Thurs.,	Oct.	11,	11½ A. M.	Wed'y.,	Oct.	10,	3 P. M.
Friday,	Oct.	12,	3½ P. M.	Thurs.,	Oct.	11,	3½ P. M.
Sat.,	Oct.	13,	3½ P. M.	Sat.	Oct.	13,	7 A. M.
Mon.,	Oct.	15,	3½ P. M.	Mon.,	Oct.	15,	7½ A. M.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—CHANGE OF TIME. —THE PEOPLE'S LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.—Fare 50 cents; meals on board. The new steamer JOHN BROOKS, Capt. JOHN BROOKS, Jr., on and after TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1860, will leave New-York from Peck-slip, East River, for Bridgeport, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., arriving in Bridgeport in time to take the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroad trains. Returning, will leave Bridgeport from Railroad Wharf, for New-York, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ A. M., on arrival of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroad trains. Freight taken at the lowest rates. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 112 South-st., New-York.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M. From Fulton-Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTER-MEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Seventy-five cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50; deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 112 South-st.
D. A. MILLS, Agent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier, at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY leaves New-York from Pier foot of Jay st., touching at Christopher, every AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREEN-PORT.—The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, having unsurpassed passenger accommodations, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. —FARE TO ALBANY $2.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M., and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15, from White-st. dépôt; for Croton Falls, from 26th-st. dépôt, 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, from 26th-st. dépôt, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above—(this train runs to Millerton every Saturday evening;) for Albany, from 26th-st. dépôt, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 6 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, stopping at all stations north of Fordham, 6 A. M.; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—On and after Monday, Sept. 17, 1860, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Through Express trains at 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail Train at 7:20 A. M.; Sleeping-car train, 9:20 P. M.; (Sundays included;) Way trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4:15, 7 and 10:45 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; Emigrant Train from 31st-st., 6:35 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) at 8:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:45 and 8:30 P. M.; Albany about 30 minutes later; leave Albany for New-York, 5 P. M., (Sundays included.)
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.— Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:43 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-ROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILA-DELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York a. 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE—A HANDSOME DARK bay, long tail, and good traveler, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, sound and kind; will be sold low. Also, wagon and harness, which has been used but a short time, as the owner has no use for them. The horse will be sold separate, if desired. Can be seen at the stable of WILLETS & SEAMAN, No. 227 West 21st-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—Light, family carriages, rockaway and buggies, grocers' and express wagons. Also, second-hand carts and wagons of all kinds, and 50 horses. No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

COUPE AND ROCKAWAY FOR SALE— each for one horse, and both in good order. Can be seen at the livery-stable, corner of University-place and 13th-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND PONIES FOR SALE—Belonging to I. M. SINGER, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at the carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—FOR SALE A FINE stock of new and second-hand tables, at reasonable prices. Private houses furnished. Call and examine, or send your orders by mail. WM. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

[illegible] CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mail Facilities Between China and the Pacific Ports—Interesting Debate.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of that body. There was a large attendance of members. The President, Pelatiah Perit, Esq., occupied the Chair.

After reading and approving the minutes of the previous meeting, the following gentlemen, previously nominated, were unanimously elected members of the Chamber: Charles Congdon, George A. Crocker, Wm. [illegible], Archibald Gracie, Wm. Miles, H[illegible], [illegible], George T. Plume, Robert Roy and [illegible] W. Smith.

[illegible] L. Post was elected a member of the Committee of Arbitration to fill a vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the time of Shepard Gandy.

Mr. A. A. Low, Chairman of the Special Committee to whom was referred the resolution adopted Sept. 6, in reference to further mail facilities between China and the Pacific ports, submitted the draft of a memorial to Congress.

The Committee consists of Messrs. A. A. Low, P. M. Wetmore, Royal Phelps, F. Westray, George Opdyke, J. S. Allen, W. T. Coleman.

The memorial states that in the judgment of the Chamber an extension of our postal facilities is necessary to the full means of our commerce and the maintenance of its high position among maritime nations. Alluding to the time when our merchant vessels had almost the exclusive control of the traffic between this country and Europe, the memorialists contrast the position of the vessels then with their present employment, being degraded to the service of the emigrant, and to the carrying of coal, crockery and iron, and the bulky products of our own soil. The loss to our sailing packets of this valuable trade is traced primarily to the fostering care by the British Government of a line of steamers from Liverpool to Boston, *via* Halifax, twenty years since, which was the inauguration of [illegible] of mail communication with this country, which had never failed of the support necessary to its full establishment and permanent existence. By substituting larger vessels, they were not only able to defy competition in carrying mails and first-class passengers, but in the transportation of the rich fabrics of Europe. This system firmly established, had been extended to nearly all parts of the world, through all seasons, all climes; and wherever the mail steamer had gone and whence it had come, by a law which was manifest in the scene of its first triumph, the most valuable trade had followed in its course. This very day the American merchant, dealing with the East, was dependent upon the postal facilities afforded by his enterprising rival, and only opened his correspondence from two to three weeks after the wants of those populous countries had become known to the vigorous competitors in Great Britain. The memorial alluded also to the importance which this steam marine of Great Britain had been in time of war in the transport service, and the facility with which the vessels had returned to the carrying trade. And while this system had kept the greatest activity in the building of steamers, our own ship-yards from Maine to Maryland were deserted. This same system, though it had been questioned, had been pursued until the commerce of England had obtained a degree of prosperity without a parallel in history, and was now being imitated by France and other Powers. The memorial then alluded to the seeming purpose at one time of the United States Government to adopt and continue a similar policy, and expressed the opinion that so long as the mail service of England and France is maintained by subsidies, the United States Government will be compelled to pursue the same policy or submit to a mortifying alternative. A brief allusion was also made to the history of the Collins line of steamers, and the subsequent failure of the line because the subsidies were stopped, and the further fact was stated, that the Havre and Bremen lines still continue to run unaided, or were receiving only ocean and inland postage, while a few private steamers were enabled to keep the sea during the Summer season. The Committee then expressed the opinion that the time had come when the attention of Congress should be directed to the establishment of a line of mail steamers in the Pacific to the populous countries of the Eastern world. On the one side was California and Oregon, with their immense resources, and on the other China, Japan, the Philippine Islands, Java, and Australia—and all as accessible to the merchants of this country as they now are to those of Europe, by the existing lines of communication. With a line of steamers from San Francisco to China, a connection with the other important places would become natural and easy. Lines of railroad from the Atlantic, projected if not decreed, an Overland Mail was seeking a new issue beyond the sea. Such a line was needed to turn the tide of correspondence from across the Old World and the Atlantic by a more direct route to and from San Francisco. It was needed to strengthen the bonds of peace and amity so lately formed with Japan; to open up to the fullest extent the vast resources of China. If, by exchanging the gold and silver of California for the silks and teas of those Empires, the American merchant would be to some extent independent of foreign bankers and foreign credits, and if the United States could by the same means give the missionary speedy access to his chosen field of labor, such a line was desirable. The silver of Mexico and Peru would be diverted from a long and expensive route through China, and would become tributary, and so, too, the gold of Australia would be drawn to England *via* Panama. In conclusion, the memorialists ask, as the only means of securing the establishment of the line, that Congress grant a sufficient subsidy to any Company that will undertake to perform the service in question, under proper guarantees and conditions.

On motion of Mr. Low the report of the committee was accepted. He then moved its adoption and proceeded to address the chamber. He said that the recommendation represented the views of all the members of the committee, but there were some views involved in the argument in which they were not all agreed. But still inasmuch as the recommendation of the memorial involved a departure from the policy recently adopted by the Government in relation to mail steamers, it seemed reasonable to a majority of the Committee that the memorial should set forth the grounds of their recommendation; and he thought the propriety of that would be obvious when the circumstances were fully considered. Mr. Low then alluded to the colonial interests of Great Britain, which made it her policy to subsidize mail steamers, and to the fact that the United States had no such interests. Nothing was more common than to charge upon our Representatives an indifference to matters which were exceedingly important to the interests of the commerce of our country. Commercial men must set forth their views, and, as they might not be understood, it seemed to the Committee to be important to state in a general narration what had been the result of ocean mail communication.

The speaker then spoke of the importance of the proposed communication, and illustrated this point by stating the effect of the present attitude of England and France toward China, which prevented either our goods going into China or her teas coming out. If the war should cease England would be apprised of it two weeks in advance of our merchants, and would take advantage of their information to the detriment of the American merchant. He stated that recently a Bremen bark had brought a price current from Hong Kong to San Francisco which had been forwarded by Pony Express to this City, and had reached here a week in advance of the same dates by the *Persia*. But this was the exceptional case; but had we a line of steamers we should be always in advance. Again alluding to the Atlantic trade, he asked if our merchants were reconciled to a surrender of the trade to Great Britain. He could not but regard it with mortification. If Great Britain had levied a discriminating duty upon our steamers it would not have been more effectual in driving us from the seas than her plan of subsidizing her steam marine while our Government failed to support ours in the same way. To show how important it was to British commerce Mr. Low alluded to the fact that for years before the Cunard contract had expired the subsidies had been renewed for five years to enable the Company to build new and larger vessels. How was it possible that our merchants should be able to compete, not only with the enterprise of British merchants, but also with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. And this expenditure by the British Government was not a loss. What was not returned in postage was returned in activity in freights, in customs, in the activity in the ship yards. What we lost they gained. As regarded their alleged advantages in the use of iron steamers, he believed that we had only to reinaugurate the policy of subsidizing our steamers, and we would be able in a short time to build iron steamers as cheaply as England could, though he admitted it could not be done as cheaply to-day. The perfection they had attained in building iron steamers had resulted from the support given them in the mail service. Mr. Low extended his remarks at some length in amplification of the views taken by the Committee.

Mr. George Opdyke differed from his associates on the Committee, not with regard to the immediate necessity of the line of steamers recommended in the memorial, but upon the general indorsement given by the report to the system of indiscriminate subsidizing steamship lines by Government. That indorsement was given, not upon the ground of facilitating correspondence and intercourse, but upon the ground that our steamships, from the necessities of our commerce, must be subsidized in order to be able to compete with those of Great Britain. The memorial eulogized the British Government because of its subsidizing policy, and condemned our own for not following the example. He (Mr. Opdyke) believed it to be ill-timed and injudicious for the Chamber of Commerce, in a memorial having the strongest grounds for the advocacy of a specific measure—the establishment of a line of steamers from California to China—to bring in this indorsement of the general policy of granting subsidies to ocean steam lines, especially when it was well known that the practice and experience of our Government condemn that policy. It was something that the whole South and West would condemn, and he thought that nothing would be more effectual in preventing or delaying the accomplishment of the object aimed at in the memorial than the bringing forward of such an argument at such a time, in such a way. He thought, too, that the Committee, in thus indorsing the policy of subsidizing steamship lines, had transcended their authority. The resolution under which they were created a Committee expressly named the object for which they were appointed, the preparation of a memorial to Congress upon the subject of a mail line between California and China, and it is a rule of parliamentary law that the resolution under which a Committee is appointed is at once their guide and their limitation. He thought that in the case of a document presenting many new and startling views, the adoption of which would involve so great a departure from the policy of our Government, the Chamber should act with due deliberation. At any rate there was no need for hurry, as Congress will not be in session for two months yet. He was sorry to say that he had not examined the subject as thoroughly as he could have desired, but there were some general objections which presented themselves to him so forcibly that he could not, in justice to himself, fail to state them. He totally dissented from the position taken in the memorial, that the superior advancement of the British steam mercantile marine is due solely, or even mainly, to the subsidizing policy of the British Government. He thought the idea preposterous. He understood that the whole subsidy did not exceed one million sterling. Our own Government, within a very few years, has appropriated nearly half that amount in subsidizing lines of steamers between this country and Liverpool and San Francisco; and what has been the result? Instead of driving the British from the trade or benefiting our own mercantile marine service, those vessels seem to have been driven from the trade wherever they came in direct competition with Great Britain. Lines have only sustained themselves where they have not been stimulated into premature activity by subsidies. Without receiving any aid from our Government, except the trifling pay for carrying the mails, the lines of steamers now existing between here and Great Britain are successfully competing with the subsidized British lines, and the cause of the superiority of the British mercantile marine lies deeper and on much more substantial grounds than the slight aid received from Government. He attributed it to the fact that the introduction of steam upon the ocean, and iron hulls which are found to be best adapted to ocean steamers, has deprived us of a part of the advantages which we possessed before the introduction of steam. Those advantages were mainly the superior activity and intelligence of our seamen and the cheapness and abundance of timber for the construction of ships. We still possess them so far as sailing vessels are concerned. A large portion of the expense of a steamship consists in the construction of the machinery. Great Britain is over-populated, and therefore labor is cheap; and there, again, she possesses advantages over this country. He did not believe that, even if our Government should grant subsidies twice as great as those granted by the British Government, we would be able to compete with their ocean steamers. While he knew the genius of our people will find means of competing with Great Britain, he felt confident that it will not be by means of Government subsidies. Commerce would flourish best without the interference of Government. But since Government reserves to itself the carrying of the mails of the country, he held it to be its duty to secure for our people facilities and advantages at least *equal* to those which they can otherwise obtain. He was perfectly willing that the British Government should pay their steamers enough subsidy to enable them to carry our mails for nothing if they chose to do so. He regarded it as the duty of the American Government to provide more direct and quicker mail communication between here and China and the other nations of the East, and South America. He moved that the consideration of the memorial be postponed until the next meeting of the Board, and should that motion fail to pass, he would move to strike out all that part of the document referring to anything but the specific object for which the Committee was appointed.

Mr. Chas. H. Marshall was opposed to Government subsidies; he was opposed to them upon principle. If the memorial had been one aiming at a direct opposition to British ocean steamers, he would be in favor of it at any cost, but he never would subscribe to a memorial for Government aid, striking at private enterprise. He knew that England had possession of the Atlantic so far as steam was concerned. All the efforts that had been made to oppose her had failed, in consequence of bad management, and at a great cost. There was no limit to the cost which he would be willing to incur in order to get a line of steamers which would compete directly with the British steamers; but he would do it with the hope that some day or other England would withdraw her subsidies and throw the whole matter open to private enterprise, as it ought to be. He hoped that the further consideration of the memorial would be postponed according to the motion of Mr. Opdyke. He understood that there was a bill before Congress which contemplated preventing steamers subsidized by Government from carrying passengers or freight. He hoped that it would be carried out, thus throwing the field open to private enterprise, in which case there would be, within five years, steamers plying across the Atlantic better than any now afloat.

Mr. R. M. Wetmore asked how it was that, although, if the statements made were correct, the British steamers were so much superior to ours as to be able to keep up a successful opposition without the aid of Government, they were yet so anxious to obtain the subsidy.

Mr. Opdyke supposed that they were governed by the well-known principle of human action—"Get all you can."

Mr. Wetmore proceeded to contradict Mr. Opdyke's assertion that the whole South and West would be opposed to the measure recommended in the memorial. He (Mr. Wetmore) thought that it would be carried by the votes of the South and West. He thought that, according to the true meaning of the word subsidy, every mail wagon in the country was subsidized. All postages were the result of contracts with the Government, and every man who makes a contract with the Government and executes it is subsidized. He contended that when the subsidizing of steamship lines was spoken of it should be understood in that way. He thought there was nothing in that at variance with the principles or practice of our Government. He denied that we are unable to compete with England in the building of ocean steamers. There is an American steamer afloat now which is the admiration of all—the *General Admiral*. We will be able to build good steamers as soon as we have the proper motive to urge us to do so. He felt delighted to find that there was among the members of that Chamber a man capable of presenting the matter in the able manner of the memorial under consideration. He was willing that the matter should be postponed until the next meeting, and hoped that every member would then come prepared to discuss it intelligibly.

Mr. S. B. Chittenden followed in some remarks in support of the position of the majority of the Committee.

Mr. Opdyke's motion to have the memorial printed and circulated among the members for consideration at the next meeting was carried.

Mr. Opdyke, from the Committee on Quarantine, announced the reception of a letter from Dr. Gunn, the Health Officer of this port, stating that he addressed a letter to the State Department, with a request that the requirement to procure bills of health by the Hamburg and Bremen steamers from their ports of departure be withdrawn.

Mr. Blunt, of the Committee on Collisions, announced the reception of a report drawn by Lieut. Ammin, of the Navy, on the subject of collisions, which suggestions were made to diminish the chances of collisions by the various means already in use. On motion, the communication was referred to the Committee on Collisions.

Mr. Blunt moved that the subject of memorializing Congress on the subject of a daily postal line from Key West to Cedar Key be referred to the Special Committee on the subject of steam communication between San Francisco and China. Adopted.

Mr. Opdyke offered a resolution authorizing the Executive officers of the Chamber to invite Mr. Lindsey, M. P., now on a visit to this country, to meet the members of the Chamber at a special meeting, to be held at the Mercantile Library Hall, at such time as may be convenient to himself after his arrival here. Adopted.

On motion of Dr. D. Ogden, the subject of the bill introduced in Congress by Mr. Washburn, to provide for the safety of passengers on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, was referred to the Committee on Collision.

On motion of Mr. Royal Phelps, the salary of Mr. Wilson, the Clerk of the Chamber, was increased by adding $200 to it.

The Chamber then adjourned.

CITY MILITARY.

Return of the Fifth Regiment from Bedloe's Island.

This regiment, which has (by official permission) occupied Bedloe's Island for the past week as an encampment and practice ground, returned yesterday to the City, well embrowned, well wearied, and evidently well exercised during their week of duty. The Fifth, under the command of Col. Schwartzwaelder, reflected high credit upon themselves and their commander, proving that the week passed on the Island had not been lost. Their marching was so steady and compact as to draw forth plaudits from the large crowd assembled to witness their evolutions.

The Regiment was escorted to the Park by the Twelfth Regiment, under the command of Col. Butterfield, who acquitted themselves handsomely. The most noticeable feature of the parade, however, was the Commander of the Twelfth Regiment, who, ignoring all precedents and directions as to uniform, displayed himself in the full dress of a Colonel, but wearing a particolored cap which would have been pronounced beautiful anywhere but on parade. It was entirely out of keeping with his position or office. Both Regiments were reviewed by Gen. Yates and Staff, and were highly, as well as deservedly, commended. The improvement in the manual and marching of the Fifth Regiment was so perceptible as to draw forth the plaudits of the crowd who witnessed their evolutions.

The Twelfth Regiment.

This Regiment went down to Camp Washington, Staten Island, yesterday, and spent the day in drilling parading and target-shooting, returning in time to escort the Fifth Regiment to the Park.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE JAPANESE BILL—NO PROGRESS MADE.

The Board of Councilmen met at 5 o'clock P. M., Morgan Jones, the President, in the Chair.

The petition of the Mercantile Library Association for permission to erect bulletin boards on the corners of Eighth-street and of Astor-place was granted.

Councilman Pinckney introduced a resolution that the Japanese Special Committee be directed to prepare a full and detailed statement of the expenses incurred for the entertainment of the Japanese Embassy, and to present the same to the next meeting. He stated that three months had elapsed since the Committee had discharged their duties, and had shipped the Embassy homeward, and yet no detailed statement had been submitted to the Common Council, and they only knew what the items were by reports made through the public Press, which were probably incorrect. It was high time the Committee made their report, if they ever intended to do so. Justice to the parties who held the claims, as well as the good name of the City Government, demanded that there should be no further delay.

Councilman Lent advocated the resolution. He had heard that already poor men, who held these unpaid bills, had been obliged to assign them at a ruinous shave. He had recently conversed with the Messrs. Lelands, one of whom said, "If the bill is too large, reduce it." He believed that the bill could be materially reduced.

Councilman Shaw, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, opposed the resolution in its present form and moved to amend by inserting the words "request" instead of "direct," and also to strike out the words "at the next meeting."

Councilman Pinckney opposed the amendments. He thought the Board could "direct" a Committee of its own creation to perform their duties.

After some debate, the amendments were adopted 12 to 6.

Councilmen proposed to amend by inserting the words, "report on or before the 18th inst."

Pending a motion to lay the resolution on the table the mover offered to withdraw his amendment, but permission was not granted, and the motion to lay on the table prevailed, 10 to 9.

Some other routine business was transacted and the Board adjourned to Thursday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Boys for the West.—A company of boys and girls from the Children's Aid Society will leave the City for homes in the West on Wednesday, the 10th inst. Parents who are too poor to provide for their children as they would desire, will do well to take this opportunity of securing their welfare in good places in the country. Many a poor father and mother who have made application for their children on seeing former notices of this kind, have had their hearts gladdened with happy news from the little ones in their new homes. Information may be had at the Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 128 Fulton-street, *Sun* Building.

Accident in a Brick-kiln—Fatal Result.—On the 3d of last month, James Fulton, a native of Scotland, 32 years of age, employed at the brick-kilns, Port Richmond, Staten Island, had one of his legs shockingly crushed by catching it in the machinery. He was brought up to the City a few hours after the occurrence, and placed in the New-York Hospital, but the measures adopted to save his life proved unavailing, and he died on Wednesday. Coroner Schirmer investigated the circumstances of the case, and the jury attributed the cause of death to an accident.

The Side Wall of a Tenement-House Tumbling Out—Nobody Hurt.—On Wednesday afternoon a portion of the occupants of the tenement-house No. 241 East Twelfth-street, were profoundly shocked in a double sense by the sudden disappearance of the side wall of their residence. A careless contractor, in excavating the adjoining lot, had encroached upon the foundation of the building, without taking the ordinary precaution of propping the foundation. There was not any person injured.

Run Over.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4½ o'clock, a boy named James Costello, living at No. 163 Suffolk-street, was run over by a cabinet dray at the junction of the Bowery and Grand-street. Prof. J. O. Bronson happened to be passing at the time, and upon examining the boy, pronounced his injuries to be dangerous, and had him at once conveyed to the Charity Hospital, connected with the New-York Medical College, No. 90 East Thirteenth-street.

Wanton Mischief.—While the procession of Wide-Awakes was absorbing general attention on Wednesday evening, a wretch amused himself by squirting vitriol upon the clothing of the spectators. Mrs. Conlin, a lady residing at No. 172 Broome-street, while looking at the pageant from the corner of Grand-street and Broadway, had her dress and silk cape destroyed. The perpetrator of the outrages escaped detection.

Fatal Vehicle Casualty.—On Wednesday evening, John McGuire, a boy 5 years of age, residing with his parents at No. 199 East Fourteenth-street, ran beneath the wheels of a dirt-cart at the corner of Sixteenth-street and First-avenue, and was injured so seriously that his death soon resulted. Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict that the occurrence was accidental was given.

Found in the Water.—An inquest was held on Wednesday by Coroner Schirmer upon the body of a middle-aged man, apparently a laborer, who was found in the water at Pier No. 29 East River. No evidence could be obtained with reference to the identity of deceased, nor as to how he came into the water; but as no marks of violence were apparent, a verdict of death from "supposed drowning" was rendered.

The American Institute Fair.—The American Institute Fair was well attended yesterday during the day and evening. Prof. Mason delivered an address during the evening. The Fair closes on Saturday night.

Correction.—Please state that the lamp presented to the Wide-Awakes of the Thirteenth Ward was bought by me from moneys collected from the Police and others, and not by the Church in Attorney-street, as you have reported in your paper. The Church had nothing to do with it in any shape or manner.

THOMAS BROWN, No. 101 Attorney-street.

The Sanitary Association.

THE SALE OF POISONS—CASE OF CATHARINE GORDON.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association was held last evening in Cooper Institute, Dr. Post in the Chair. The attendance was not large.

Dr. Percy, Chairman of the Special Committe appointed to investigate the case of Catharine Gordon, who died from taking arsenic, made the following report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CASE OF CATHARINE GORDON.

The Committee to whom was appointed the investigation of the facts connected with the poisoning of Catharine Gordon, of No. 93 Grand-street, respectfully report, that, in fulfillment of their duty, they called upon Dr. S. S. Harris, House-Physician of the City Hospital, and obtained from him, in writing, the accompanying report:

They also called upon the sister of Catharine Gordon, and from her learned the following particulars: That on the morning of the 27th of August, Catharine Gordon was found in her bedroom in a very prostrate condition, and after some little time admitted that she had, on the previous night, taken a quantity of arsenic, which she had obtained from the drug-store on the corner of West Broadway and Walker-street; that she had asked for it to kill rats, and that the druggist put it up in two papers, and upon the outside paper wrote "Arsenic—poison;" that on going to bed she put most of the arsenic into a tumbler, and turned on it a bottle of soda-water and drank it; that she tore off that part of the paper that was marked "Arsenic—Poison," folded it up and threw it out of the window, so that nobody should know that she had taken poison.

The testimony was corroborated by a servant in the house.

Your Committee also saw Dr. Johnson, of No. 28 Green-street, who had attended upon deceased, and he stated that she told him she obtained it from the drug store at the corner of West Broadway and Walker-street.

Your Committee learn from this testimony that the law of this State regulating the sale of poisons was totally neglected, and not complied with in any respect. Your Committee also learn that Coroner O'Keefe hurried over the inquest without calling upon the physician who was in attendance upon the deceased; and that although he knew and was informed that there had been an infringement of the law, he made no report of the same to the District-Attorney; and that in some way, contrary to the usual custom, the reporters of the City Press were prevented from reporting the case as usual in the newspapers.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL R. PERCY, M. D.,
W. B. ROBERTS,
J. P. BATCHELDER, M. D.

A statement of Dr. Harris was appended, reciting substantially the same facts.

On motion the papers were signed by the President and Secretary, and ordered to be sent to the District-Attorney.

Dr. Harris called attention to the excessive labors of operatives in the City, and the unreasonable hours which young persons of both sexes are required to perform, prostrating their health and undermining their constitution. Several affecting cases were cited. He moved for a Committee to investigate this class of facts, which, after remarks from Dr. Griscom, was appointed.

Meeting of the Geographical Society.

The first meeting of this society since the summer vacation, was held at Clinton Hall, last evening, the President, Dr. F. L. Hawks, in the chair. Owing to the small number of persons in attendance, consequent upon the inclement weather, and the fact that due notice of the meeting had not been served upon the members, Judge Daly moved that the reading of the paper upon Syria, by Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, which was to have been the feature of the evening, be postponed to the next meeting of the society, to be held on the 25th inst.

Dr. Thompson being present, begged leave to say that he did not desire a postponement on account of any value which might be supposed to attach to the paper he proposed reading, meriting for it a larger audience than was then present, but his friend, Dr. Wm. M. Thomson, who had long resided in Syria, proposed to read before the Society a paper which contained valuable information not elsewhere accessible, and on his account he was glad that an adjournment had been moved.

Before the motion was put by the Chair, Dr. Wynne, who was appointed by the Society a delegate to attend the International Statistical Congress held in London, asked leave to report that he had been unable to attend, but he had learned through the delegate from the Boston Geographical Society, that the merits and importance of this Society were duly appreciated by the Congress, which had shown its appreciation by assigning to the Society the task of preparing an article upon the important subject of gold discoveries and their effect upon prices and wages in America. In this connection he begged leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of — be appointed to ascertain the effect upon prices and wages in the United States occasioned by the recent gold discoveries, in accordance with the suggestion of the International Statistical Congress, held at London, in order that the Society may be enabled to report the result of its investigations to the Statistical Congress, at its meeting in Berlin in 1862.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Society then adjourned to the evening of Oct. 25.

Commission to take Testimony in the Isaac V. Fowler Case.

James F. Dwight, Esq., late Assistant United States District Attorney, has been appointed Special Commissioner to take the testimony of Isaac V. Fowler, the former Postmaster of this City—in the suit of the United States *vs.* Geo. Law and Conover, Fowler's sureties on his official bond. The Commission was granted some days ago, and on Wednesday, by the consent of the parties, Judge Betts appointed Mr. Dwight, who leaves to-day in the *Quaker City* for Havana, where it is understood Fowler is at present.

The American Bible Union.

The Anniversary meeting of this Society was continued yesterday at the First Baptist Church in Broome-street. Reports on the Epistles to Timothy, and on the Siamese Scriptures were read and adopted; also a report on the plan for circulating the revised Scriptures. The report embodied the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It was announced by our beloved Saviour, as a characteristic of His dispensation, that the Gospel is preached to the poor, and this Gospel is contained in the sacred Scriptures, which ought to be communicated in their purity, therefore—

Resolved, That this Union approves an effort to make permanent provision for circulating the revised English version of the Scripture; and that for this purpose we shall endeavor to raise a fund of one hundred thousand dollars, to be permanently invested,—the interest only to be used; and this interest to be employed solely in the gratuitous circulation of the English Scriptures after they shall have passed the Final Committee.

Resolved, That the following conditions respecting the Fund be strictly observed:

1. That the ordinary proceedings and receipts of the American Bible Union be not interfered with in raising the Fund.
2. That a special account be opened for it, and that it be kept separate from all other funds.
3. That all expenses connected with its collection be charged to it.
4. That a special report of its condition be made to the Board quarterly, and an Annual Report be made to the Union at each anniversary.
5. That the plans for securing the subscriptions for his Fund be referred to the officers at the Rooms, in connection with a special agent, who may be employed by the Board to raise the Fund.

The following additional resolution, offered by Mr. Phillips, was also adopted:

Resolved, That the subscriptions to the Fund for the free distribution of the Revised Scriptures be made in such a way that the subscriber may pay the interest annually, or semi-annually, for five years, the principal to be receivable—credited to the subscriber for the purpose of said subscription—at any time short of five years, as the ability or convenience of the subscriber may require, with security that the full amount of subscription be paid within five years.

Rev. Dr. Hodge read a report of the Committee on English Scriptures, congratulating the Union on the effectiveness of its labors in that department. Adopted.

The report of the Committee on the Epistle to Philemon was read, but action upon it was postponed until the afternoon, when it was taken up and discussed.

Police Reports.

APPEARANCES AGAINST HIM.

Richard C. Dean, *alias* Dunn, *alias* Andrews, *alias* a dozen other names, was yesterday apprehended by Officer Anderson, of the Eleventh Precinct, on suspicion of having stolen a case of cloth caps, on Monday last, from the store No. 70 Broadway. The case had been lowered to the sidewalk from one of the upper stories of the building, but when the porter came down to look for it, he found it was a "case of mysterious disappearance." The prisoner at the time of his arrest had with him a carpet-bag full of caps answering the description of those which had been stolen, and he was peddling them at a suspiciously low figure. When taken to the Station-house a bunch of skeleton keys was found upon him, and altogether circumstances were so much against him that Justice Brennan, before whom he was taken, held him for trial.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

County Taxes.—The Board of Supervisors have determined that the amount necessary to meet the ordinary expenses of the County, including the interest and installments of the public debt falling due within the current year, and for the support of the poor, to be as follows:

Salary of City and County Judges		$8,000
Clerk to take testimony		1,000
District-Attorney's office		6,000
Jurors and Constables		18,000
Police service		5,000
Surrogate's office		5,000
Poor witnesses		500
Jail expenses and Sheriff's fees		40,000
Expense of Commissioner of Jurors		4,000
Salaries of Keepers of Penitentiary		6,800
Penitentiary supplies		20,000
Contingent fund		125,000
Installment of public debt	$40,000	
Interest on public debt	23,670—	63,670
For Superintendence of the Poor		70,000
Lunatic Asylum		10,000
Total		$382,970

Kings County Penitentiary.—The expenses of this institution last year reached the sum of $28,537 15, viz.:

Food	$9,068 33
Clothing	4,152 12
Fuel	1,938 36
Sundries	2,942 23
Food for cattle	851 51
Salaries	8,522 46
Board of keepers	760 50
Board of sick prisoners	300 48
Total	$28,537 15

1,338 prisoners were received into the institution during the year, and 1,331 were discharged.

John B. Gough's Reception.—John B. Gough last evening delivered a lecture in Plymouth Church upon the subject of temperance, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Every seat and every standing place in the house was occupied, and hundreds of people were compelled to go away because they could not get inside of the building. Mr. Gough was briefly welcomed by Rev. Mr. Beecher. The address was the same as delivered a few evenings since in New-York. Several times large numbers were affected to tears, and in one instance a woman gave vent to her feelings in an audible manner.

Republican Mass Meeting.—H. J. Raymond, Esq., is to address a Republican meeting in South Brooklyn this evening. It is to be held in the Wigwam in Court-street.

OUT-OF-DOOR SPORTS.

The Turf.

THIRD DAYS' RACES ON FASHION COURSE.

The concluding race of the Fall meeting on the Fashion Race Course, took place yesterday, and was as fine a contest as could be desired. About fifteen hundred persons witnessed the race. The credit of the race yesterday, is due to the proprietors of the course, who offered a purse of $700 for a three-mile-heat race, to make up for the disappointment to the subscribers to the Fall meeting, which arose from *Daniel Boone's* withdrawal from the great four-mile race, and the forfeiture of *Prophet* to *Oysterman* in the four-mile race for $10,000. For the race yesterday, four horses were entered: *Throggs Neck, Muddy Coon, Nicholas I.*, and *Oysterman*. *Nicholas* and *Oysterman* were all that started, and the track was rather dead and unfavorable for fast time. *Nicholas*, who had run splendidly with *Daniel Boone* on his trial trips, was, it was said, slightly lame, and in consequence the betting ran currently at 100 to 60 on *Oysterman*, previous to the start.

First Heat.—*Nicholas* had a little the best of the start, and kept the lead throughout the heat. He was ridden splendidly by Daniel Webster, his jockey in his previous victory, on the Fashion Course, and carried 123 pounds for his 7 years. *Oysterman's* jockey was E. S. Hafferty. *Oysterman* carried 104 pounds for his 4 years. In this heat it seemed that *Nicholas*, although seemingly in hand during the whole race, could take a strong lead whenever he was called upon by Webster, who rode with great judgment; *Oysterman* frequently laying upon *Nicholas'* quarter, but never being allowed a better place in the heat. *Oysterman's* jockey labored under some disadvantage at the turns on account of *Oysterman's* savage disposition, which compelled him to keep him at a respectable distance outside of *Nicholas*, thus making a larger circuit than his more gentle competitor, for fear of an attack on the latter. The heat was won by *Nicholas* by a length and a half. Time of first mile, 1 minute 58 seconds; second mile, 1 minute 56 seconds; third mile, 1 minute 56 seconds.

This result rather astonished some of the knowing ones, who had rested their hopes upon *Nicholas'* lameness and extra weight for age of nineteen pounds, over the younger, and, as was supposed, fleeter Virginian colt; and the betting changed to 100 to 20 on *Nicholas*, who had the pole.

Second Heat.—Considerable excitement was evinced as to the result of the second heat, as it was supposed that if *Nicholas* did not secure it, his lameness would lose him the third heat to a certainty. It therefore became the great object to secure the heat for *Nicholas* without another attempt. This was done well by Webster, who never rode better. *Nicholas* led by a length at the start, but *Oysterman* reduced it to a "peep of daylight" between them at the ¼-pole; *Nicholas* at the first gate, only had his head in front; at the half, *Oysterman* fell off half a length, and daylight was just seen between them as they entered the upper turn. A sharp brush put them side and side as they went round and swung into the home stretch with *Nicholas'* head just in front; but a splendid burst showed that on Webster's call, *Nicholas* could outstride the colt, and he came past the stand four lengths in advance, and entered the turn under a strong pull with *Oysterman* closing up. At the first gate the latter had lapped his antagonist, and the run over the backstretch was a fine sight, *Oysterman* falling off a trifle in going round the upper turn, and again lapping *Nicholas* as they entered the straight run, where another fine burst of speed placed *Nicholas* three lengths in advance as they passed the distance stand. They entered the last mile with *Oysterman* rapidly closing up. The quarter-pole was reached with only a length between them, which was doubled at the half-mile-pole, *Oysterman* rallying, and reducing it at the turn.

From this point a tremendous struggle took place, *Nicholas* increasing his lead at every stride, and passing the gate—both jockeys whipping and spurring—with a clear lead of four lengths, and winning the heat and race by three lengths, amidst great cheering. The time of the first mile was 1m. [illegible]; second mile, 1m. 56½s.; third [illegible]; [illegible] 5m. 51½s. Just [illegible] mile, 1m. 57½s.; three miles, he fell lame [illegible] *Nicholas* passed the judge's stand [illegible] his near fore foot, and it was considered the most fortunate chance for his owner, that he held out as long as he did. Thus ended a meeting which, upon the whole, has been most creditable to the proprietors of the Course, and truly gratifying to the owners and trainers of Northern horses.

RECAPITULATION.

Nicholas I.	1	1
Oysterman	2	2

Time.	1st mile.	2d mile.	3d mile.	3 miles.
First heat	1m. 58s.	1m. 56s.	1m. 56s.	5m. 50s.
Second heat	1m. 57½s.	1m. 56½s.	1m. 57½s.	5m. 51½s.

Cricket.

PROFESSIONALS VS. AMATEURS.

On Wednesday and Thursday last the representatives of the above divisions of the cricketing fraternity met on the St. George's ground, at Hoboken, and strove for victory; but their labors were of no avail, as the question of superiority is still undecided, a draw game being the result. The play on all sides was most excellent, and the game was conducted with a great deal of spirit. The following is the score:

AMATEURS.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Waller, c. Creighton, b. H. Wright	1	b. Sadler	0
Lang, b. Brett	31	b. Senior	9
Walker, c. Hampshire, b. Hallas	0	c. Brett, b. Sadler	3
Gibbes, b. Brett	11	c. Wright b. Hampshire	45
B. Robinson, st. Sadler, b. H. Wright	0	c. Dakin b. Brett	8
P. Robinson, c. H. Wright, b. Brett	0	not out	3
Burnett, c. Haggis, b. H. Wright	1	b. Senior	4
Congreve, b. Brett	3	b. Sadler	1
Cuyp, run out	0	b. Hampshire	0
Bainbridge, not out	13	c. Whiting, b. Sadler	0
Bailey, run out	17	b. Senior	0
Byes 5, l. byes 2, wides 4	11	byes 4, l. byes 4, wides 7	15
Total	88	Total	88

PROFESSIONALS.

Senior b. Gibbes	2	c. Bainbridge b. Gibbes	7
Hallis b. Gibbes	20	not out	10
Sadler b. Gibbes	6	c. Bailey b. Gibbes	2
Hampshire b. Cuyp	19	b. Gibbes	5
H. Wright, c. Lang b. Gibbes	4	c. P. Robinson b. Cuyp	25
Brett b. Cuyp	1	l. b. w. b. Cuyp	6
Haggis c. Bailey, c. Gibbes	5	c. Walker b. Cuyp	0
S. Wright b. Gibbes	1	not out	18
Creighton not out	2	b. Gibbes	0
Whiting b. Gibbes	0	l. b. w. b. Cuyp	0
Dakin b. Gibbes	0	b. Cuyp	2
L. bye, 1; wides, 3	4	Byes 5, l. byes 7, wides 4	16
Total	64	Total	88

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

AMATEURS—FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Hallis	40	12	6	1	0
Brett	56	16	5	3	4
H. Wright	88	45	1	4	0
Sadler	5	4	0	0	0
SECOND INNINGS.					
Senior	84	14	13	3	5
Sadler	64	38	0	4	0
Brett	40	15	1	1	1
Hampshire	18	6	0	2	1

PROFESSIONALS—FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Gibbes	90	35	5	8	2
Cuyp	88	25	8	2	1
SECOND INNING					
Gibbes	132	34	16	4	3
Cuyp	128	38	9	5	1

Umpires—Messrs. Russell and Vanderlip.

—Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M. P., of England, arrived in the City yesterday, and has taken apartments at the Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

The "National Guard."—This is the title of a very becoming undress Hat for young gentlemen, issued by Knox, of No. 212 Broadway, yesterday morning. Our military friends of the Guard will appreciate the compliment paid to them. Knox's elegant Fall style of Hat for gentlemen has won general appreciation, and the demand for it keeps Knox and his assistants constantly busy.

[Advertisement.]

Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.

The curative properties of this Water are established beyond question. Call and see testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals. Hiram W. Bostwic, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent, Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Is Phrenology of Practical Use?—If not, why do so many rely upon it after years of trial? Many merchants in the selection of clerks, mechanics of apprentices, housekeepers of servants, are guided, in a great degree, if not entirely, by this science. Examinations, with full written descriptions, made by Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

From Hadden & Co.'s great peremptory auction sale of English Carpeting, Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery, has just received a large addition to his enormous stock of medallion, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain Carpeting, Rugs, Mats, Matting, and at prices far below anything quoted in this City.

[Advertisement.]

The most desperate cases of Piles are positively cured by Holloway's Pills and Ointment. We strongly recommend all sufferers to delay no longer in procuring these medicines, and placing themselves under their immediate treatment.

[Advertisement.]

When Barnum came to life last Spring he promised great things, and a single visit to his Museum will satisfy the most skeptical that he is fulfilling his promises to the letter.

[Advertisement.]

Life-tinted Beauty is the result of using "Trefelio," the true secret of beauty.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Thursday, Oct. 4—6 P. M.

Flour in fair demand. Wheat—Market opened lower, but closed firmer; parties apart; sales 30,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 01; 6,000 bushels Red Winter, at $1 15. Corn firmer at the close; sales 26,000 bushels, at 55c.@55½c. Barley firmer, and good demand; sales 13,500 bushels, on private terms. Whisky steady; sales at 21½c. Canal Freights 63c. on Flour; 15c. on Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports*—3,000 bbls Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 172 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Oats.

Oswego, Thursday, Oct. 4—6 P. M.

Flour steady at $5 50 for Extra State. Wheat firm; sales 10,000 bush. Milwaukee Club at $1 14½; 4,000 bush. do. on private terms; 6,400 bush. No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 13; 3,000 bush. No. 2 do. at $1 10. Corn and other grains quiet. Canal Freights unchanged; Flour 38c.; Wheat 10c.; Corn 9c.@9½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—65,400 bush. Wheat; 15,000 bush. Corn; 3,000 bush. Barley. *Canal Exports*—6,000 bbls. Flour; 50,600 bush. Wheat; 2,900 bush. Barley.

Chicago, Thursday, Oct. 4—6 P. M.

Flour dull. Wheat quiet; sales 100,000 bushels, at 87½c.@88c. for No. 1; 85c.@86c. for No. 2 in store. Corn firm but active, and advanced ½c.@1c.; sales 3,000 bushels, at 41c.@42c. in store. Oats steady. *Receipts*—3,800 bbls. Flour, 143,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushel Oats. *Shipments*—3,400 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushel Oats. Freights—½c. lower; 12c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Sight exchange on New-York 1 per cent. premium.

Albany, Thursday, Oct. 4—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged and in moderate demand. Wheat—Transactions light; sales 1,200 bush. Prime Michigan at $1 43, and 1,550 bush. do. at $1 45. Barley less firm, and in fair request; sales 450 bush. Winter at 75c.; 2,800 bushels Prime Vermont at 82c.; 8,300 bushels Four-rowed State at 73c.@74c.; 6,800 bush. inferior Canada East, on private terms. Corn—Supply comparatively large, but nothing doing; for car lots in store, 69c. are offered, but refused. Rye—A small parcel was sold at 75c., delivered. Oats in fair request; sales 22,000 bushels State, at 36½c.@36¾c. Whisky—Sales 230 bbls., at 23c.

Cincinnati, Friday, Oct. 4.

Flour firmer, and in fair demand at $5 10@$5 15. Whisky steady at 18¾c. Provisions dull; Mess Pork $17 50; Bacon Shoulders 8¾c.; Sides 11¾c. Money market unchanged.

Savannah, Thursday, Oct. 4.

Cotton—Sales to-day 600 bales at unchanged rates; sales of the week 2,400 bales; receipts of the week 12,000 bales. Exchange on London 9 per cent. premium.

Charleston, Thursday, Oct. 4.

Cotton—Sales of the week 6,250 bales; business large but prices unchanged. Receipts of the week 11,500 bales.

Augusta, Thursday, Oct. 4.

Cotton—Market unchanged; sales to-day 480 bales.

Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Adriatic* will close to-morrow (Saturday) at 8½ o'clock A. M.

The mails for Cuba by the *Quaker City* will close to-day (Friday) at 11 o'clock A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Oct. 4.—*In steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool*—Bernard Kavanagh, Thomas Murray, Francis McCausland, Bernard Huron, James Hilduff, Joseph Robertson, John Pitson & lady, Alexander Channer, Rev. Richard Holden, Horace Aglion, Frederich Creighton & lady, Rev. James Merrill, John McElroy, Alfred Bixley, Henry Cox, Thomas Connor and lady, John Henlop and lady, Edward Hondyer, Madame Kramer, George Turner, Ralph N. Musgrove, Wm. Day, James Hedley, Miss Eliza Cox, Mary Blakey, Mrs. Jane Hedley, Mr. Jas. Currie, lady, seven children and two servants, Miss Sarah E Bissell, Mr. John Brodie, James Craft, Thomas Middleton, J. A. Kemp, James Lloyd, Alex. Dufith, Charles Callier, Edward Swatte, and 315 in steerage.

In steamship Karnak, from Nassau—Rev. R. Male and lady, Mrs. Wardenborough, Misses Eleanor and Kate Scott, R. Morrison, Messrs. Domingo Camps, Natalis Mora, M. Perez Sala, N. E. Boyes, T. N. Stanton, E. Gove, J. O. Hulse, F. Oliver, V. Roix, J. H. Fushy, W. P. Maguire, E. Stevens, M. E. Hughes, R. Shaw, F. Carson, and R. Turner—Total 23.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... [illegible] | Sun sets.... [illegible] | Moon rises.... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 10 43 | Gov. Island. 11 32 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ship Moro Castle, Knowles, Bristol, (Eng.,) J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Wildfire, Perkins, Gibraltar, Gomez & Wallis; Therese, (Brem.,) Hohorst, Bremen, H. Koops; J. M. Hicks, Greenman, Mobile, McCready, Mott & Co.; J. G. Bunker, Cooper, Shanghai, J. C. Jewett & Co.; Brothers, Mariner, Cienfuegos, G. S. Stephenson & Son; Atalanta, (Brem.,) Horstman, London, Heonings & Gosling.

Brig Village Pride, Cummings, Glasgow, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; Catherine, (Br.,) King, St. John, Newfoundland, A. Smithers & Co.

Schooners M. Moore, Bennett, Philadelphia, W. T. Runyan; J. A. Stanley, Jackson, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; F. Elmore, Smith, Portsmouth, Van Brunt & Slaght; F. Merwin, Avery, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Isabella, Franklin, Boston, Dayton & Co.

Sloop W. H. Brotherton, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Glasgow, Thomson, Liverpool 19th, Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and 315 passengers to John G. Dale. Has experienced heavy westerly weather throughout the passage; 3d inst., 250 miles east of the Hook, passed ship Richard Alsop, Wattington, Glasgow for New-York.

Steamship Karnak, (Br.,) Brownless, Havana Sept. 26 and Nassau, N. P., 29th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Dawn, Perry, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamtug R. B. Forbes, Norris, Boston 36 hours, having in tow ship Abbott Lawrence.

Ship Abbott Lawrence, Patterson, Boston 36 hours, in ballast to master. Will load for Europe. Was towed to this port by steamtug R. B. Forbes.

Ship Rambler, (of Boston,) Bates, New-Bedford 18 hours, in ballast, to Post & Small. Will load for Buenos Ayres.

Ship Hero of the Nile, (Br., of London,) Pavey, Algoa Bay Aug. 7, with hides, wool, &c., to C. J. & F. Coggill. The bark Asmanli, for Boston, sld. one week previous.

Bark Martha's Vineyard, West, Glasgow Aug. 13, and Greenock 19 ds., with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. Had a succession of westerly gales the entire passage. Aug. 23, lat. 52 30, lon. 17, passed the hull of a vessel of about 450 tons, apparently water-logged, everything gone above the deck. Sept. 17, lat. 45, lon. 51 30, passed a long bright mast, with cross-trees and rigging attached, apparently but a short time in the water. Sept. 12, lat. 46, lon. 40 3, encountered a severe hurricane from N. W., which lasted 4 hours; could show no sail during the time.

Bark Oregon, (of New-Haven,) Chase, Naguabo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Tivola, Brown, Ponce, P. R., Sept. 18, with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co.

Bark H. Spaulding, (of Rockland,) Sproule, Remedios, 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to R. W. Trundy. Sept. 20, off Key Frances, was boarded by a boat from U. S. ship Crusader, on a cruise—all well.

Bark Sabrina, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Francis, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar to Thos. James. Sept. 21, in Straits of Florida, was in co. with brig N. B. Nash, of Cherryfield; had lost fore and maintopmast and jibboom, stove bulwarks; lost part of deck load in a gale of the 10th; the W. B. N. had experienced very heavy weather from the 9th to 14th, and would put into Charleston; offered assistance, but it was declined. Sept. 14, P. M., was in co. with a French or British bark, and the next morning saw her hard and fast on Cape St. Antonio. Died on the passage, Wm. McDonald, of Scotland, Francis Clark, of Halifax, and Andrew Nelson, of Denmark, all seamen, were buried at sea.

Brig T. B. Wattson, Ward, Puerto Cabello 15 ds., with coffee, &c., to Dallett & Bliss. The bark Thos. Dallett, from Philadelphia, arr. 14th. The T. B. W. encountered heavy N. E. gales and heavy seas from N. by W.

Brig Raymond, (Br., of Charlottetown, P. E. I.,) Fitzgerald, Liverpool 60 ds., with coal to master. Has experienced heavy weather; lost maintopgallant-mast.

Brig Balear, Filletti, Tampico, via New-Orleans Sept. 19, with hides, skins and naval stores to King & Co.

Brig Addy Swift, Avery, Maracaibo Sept. 12, with hides, coffee, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brig Triumph, (Br.,) Heagan, Sydney, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Grand Frederic, (Fr.,) Laury, Grand Brehats, N. F., 28 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Sarah Bernice, Clark, Machias, 8 ds., with laths to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Hound, (of Bermuda,) Pearman, Salt Cay, T. I., Sept. 23, with salt to Middleton & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Maria, White, for New-York.

Schr. A. J. De Rossett, Tucker, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. H. S. Barnes, Raymond, Norwich, 3 ds., fish.

Schr. Cora Kelly, Gloucester, 3 ds., fish.

Schr. Villyge Gem, Baker, Boston, 3 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Emeline Hull, Smith, Clinton, 3 ds.

Schr. Emblem, Manning, Dennis, 4 ds., fish.

Schr. J. T. Beckett, Chatfield, Stonington for Rondout.

Schr. E. C. Dennison, Stoute, Deep River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Amelia, Kelly, Harivech, 3 ds., fish.

Schr. Emblem, Hulse, Providence, 2 ds.

Schr. Bolivar, Ingragam, Rondout, cement for Boston.

Schr. Lacon, Bearse, Boston, 3 ds., with mdse. to J. W. McKee.

Schr. Granite State, Hallett, Boston, 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Leocadia, Small, Salem, 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. C. A. Snow, Hutchings, Providence, 2 ds.

Schr. Baltimore, Mayo, Elizabethport, coal for Boston.

Schr. Glenroy, Wakefield, Bath, Me., 5 ds.

Schr. Thomas Hix, Hall, Rockland, 5 ds.

Schr. Fessenden, Hooper, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah, Holden, Rockland, 5 ds.

Schr. Corinthian, Small, St. George.

Schr. Mexico, Briggs, Newport, 12 hours.

BELOW—Ship Richard Alsop, Watlington, from Greenoch; also 1 bark.

WIND—During the day, from S.E., with rain at sunset.

Sailed.

Steamships Nashville, for Charleston; Huntsville, for Savannah; Roanoke, for Norfolk, and ship Amazon, for London.

By Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4—Below, bark Arcadia, from Mantanzas.

BOSTON, Oct. 4—Arr. steamer P. Sprague, Matthews, from Philadelphia; bark Daniel Webster, Ryder, from Malaga.

Miscellaneous.

A telegraph dispatch, received in this city, dated Charleston, Oct. 3, states that it is blowing a heavy gale on the Bar, and that the steamship Columbia, for New-York, is detained; expects to leave to-morrow, (Tuesday,) the 4th. Another dispatch, dated Oct. 3, 6 P. M., states that it is still blowing a heavy S. E. gale, and increasing.

The ship Baltic, previously reported ashore on Diamond Reef, was, last evening, the 3d, floated off at high water. She has sustained no damage.

The captain's name of brig Norfolk, arrived last evening, should have read Andrews, not Emery, as reported.

Spoken, &c.

P. W. Holbrook—bark, strg. S. E., exchanged signals with, Oct. 1, lat. 36 45, lon. 74 40.

Star Ranger—schr., of Orland, with 35,000 fish, Sept. 16, lat. 44 30, lon. 50.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R. Sept. 18, brig C. Hopkins, for Baltimore; Schrs. Mohawk, for do.; Mary Alice and Euphemia for New-York.

At Remedios, Sept. 25, barks Philena, for New-York, ready; Linwood, do., next day.

At Salt Cay, Sept. 23, Vester, for New-York in 3 days; schrs. J. W. Northup for do., next day; S. L. Harding, do., do.

[PER CONNAUGHT.]

Arrived from New-York—Noloint, at Liverpool; Geo. Bradford, at Greenock.

Arrived from Apalachicola—29th, Finland, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—24th, Vidalia, from Greenock.

Sailed for Boston—24th, Lion, for Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—20th, Kate Prince, Anna F. Schmidt and Africa, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Savannah—20th, Quebec and Emily A. Hall, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Mobile—24th, Ben Nevis, from Liverpool.

[PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.]

Arrived from New-York—Lucky Star, at Table Bay; Hero of the Nile at Algoa Bay; "Arselc," at Queenstown.

Arrived from Boston—Mexican Eagle at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Adeline at Deal.

Arrived from New-York—22d, Adjuster, at Helvoet; Crusoe, at Bremerhaven; Perthshire, at Dublin; 20th, Crimean and Acacia, at do.; Caroline Nesmith, at Deal; Corra Linn in the Clyde; Pamelia Flood, at Queenstown; Thornton, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—22d, Karl August, at Helvoet.

Arrived from Philadelphia—23d, Army, at Dundalk.

Sailed for New-York—24th, Withelmesbing and Plymouth from Deal; 25th, Jane Daggett, from the Clyde, Caroline and Universe from Liverpool.

Sailed for Mobile—25th, Parsee from Liverpool.

Memo.—The Sonta Johnny, from Leghorn for Boston, is ashore on Cape Palman, near Carthagena.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by two Protestant young women, one as cook, washer and ironer—the other as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or take care of children and assist with the washing and ironing; good City references from their last place. Can be seen for one day at No. 362 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., fourth floor, room No. 14.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING BELOW 14th-st., a little west of Broadway, wish to dispose of a large, well-furnished room, supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman. No other boarders taken. Satisfactory references required. Address, with name, J. T. C., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

$10 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM NO. 329 West 35th-st., on Tuesday Evening last, a small BLACK AND TAN TERRIER BITCH, with cropped ears. Whoever will return her to the above number and street will receive the reward and the thanks of the owner.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—WILL exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property; 90 acres; it has good house and out-buildings; within half a mile of steamboat landing, three miles of Rahway station, and twenty of this City. Apply to WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman a situation as chambermaid or waitress; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 229 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 3d floor, front room.

GENTLEMEN WITH FAMILIES, OR SINGLE gentlemen, can obtain rooms, with board, "en suite" or single, in 14th-st., near Union-square, by applying to E. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 62 East 14th-st. None but those willing to pay liberally need call.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF SPACIOUS ROOMS on second floor, furnished or unfurnished; also, single rooms, with private table, or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, a very desirable location.